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Austria	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
Belgium	12.00	Sweden	1.75
Denmark	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
France	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
Germany	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
Italy	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
Japan	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
South Korea	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
Taiwan	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
Thailand	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
U.S.	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
U.K.	12.00	Switzerland	1.75
Yugoslavia	12.00	Switzerland	1.75

FORECAST - PARIS:  
(10-11) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(11-12) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(12-13) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(13-14) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(14-15) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(15-16) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(16-17) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(17-18) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(18-19) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(19-20) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(20-21) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(21-22) Tomorrow: Mostly  
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(22-23) Tomorrow: Mostly  
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(23-24) Tomorrow: Mostly  
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(24-25) Tomorrow: Mostly  
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(25-26) Tomorrow: Mostly  
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(26-27) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(27-28) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(28-29) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(29-30) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.  
(30-31) Tomorrow: Mostly  
cloudy. High 64, Low 44.

## Jets Pound Bridge in ter of Hanoi

By Craig R. Whitney

Sept. 11 (UPI)—The U.S. command said today that have bombed the Paul Doumer bridge and high-  
speedway bridge in Hanoi.

Reports of the raids yesterday said that three  
700-foot-long bridge across the Red River had been  
damaged. Jets also struck storage  
buildings, and barracks just outside Hanoi. The  
Paul Doumer bridge was last bombed on May  
10-11, but had since been repaired. Yesterday's bombings  
were apparently prompted by the  
continuing flow of military equip-  
ment and supplies such as pe-  
troleum products coming over the  
road and rail lines from south-  
ern China into North Vietnam. The  
bridge is the main link be-  
tween Hanoi and three supply  
lines.

Plane Shot Down

The command said that Air Force and Navy  
jets flew more than 320 strikes  
in North Vietnam yesterday and  
that one plane—a Navy A-1—  
was shot down by a surface-to-  
air missile about 14 miles south-  
west of Hanoi. The pilot was  
listed as missing.

[Radio Hanoi said four U.S.  
fighter-bombers were shot down  
Saturday and yesterday over  
North Vietnam, the AP reported.  
The radio said two were downed  
over Hanoi, a third over the  
Red River Delta and the fourth  
over Nghe An Province.]

B-52 bombers also flew three  
missions in the southern pan-  
handle of North Vietnam, the  
command said, and a Seventh  
Fleet force of three destroyers  
shelled a transshipment point in  
the panhandle 19 miles north-  
west of Dong Hoi.

In ground action in the South,  
fighting has stepped up consider-  
ably in Quang Tri Province,  
which South Vietnamese troops  
have been trying to retake since  
Communist forces took it over  
nearly three months.

Unofficial reports said that the  
South Vietnamese command has  
thrown fresh Ranger troops into  
the battle and casualties have  
mounted over the weekend. Ac-  
cording to the command, 23 South  
Vietnamese soldiers were killed  
and 129 were wounded. 261 North  
Vietnamese were claimed killed.

South Vietnamese Retreat

On another front, South Viet-  
namese troops retreated from  
strategic Tan Phuoc district  
capital after three days of heavy  
fighting. Field officials said the  
lack of defensive positions "jus-  
tified" the retreat. North Viet-  
namese troops captured the town  
yesterday, moving a step closer  
to Da Nang, 38 miles to the  
North.

The South Vietnamese com-  
mand retracted an earlier state-  
ment that the Bien Hoa air base,  
16 miles east of Saigon, had been  
hit yesterday morning by rockets  
and said instead that there had  
been a series of explosions from  
unknown causes. Some reports  
said 70 helicopters were destroyed  
or damaged.

The U.S. command, which also  
uses Bien Hoa, said 40 American  
soldiers were slightly injured.

lays Filing

Accused by Democrats  
w Suit in Bugging Case

by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Democratic party  
accused Maurice H. Stans, R-  
Ill., official of President  
election campaign, of  
hiring a "political es-  
py" to obtain in-  
formation from Democratic  
liable means, includ-  
ing photographing of docu-  
mentation and moni-  
toring of telephone con-  
versations.

Stans were contained in  
complaint to be filed  
in federal court and  
Hugh W. Sloan Jr.,  
Liddy, E. Howard  
James W. McCord and  
the for the Re-Elec-  
tion President, as co-  
in a civil suit initia-  
ted against five men  
breaking into the  
the Democratic Na-  
tional in Washington.

strict Judge Charles  
acted the suit on a  
today. He directed  
the Democrats to file  
motion first, and the  
expected to comply  
suit again tomorrow.  
indicated complaint also  
the demands for  
\$1 million to \$2.2

latest document, has  
Democratic party  
hat Mr. Stans, the



OOPS—How the Olympic Stadium scoreboard said goodbye to Avery Brundage, the IOC president for 20 years.

With 'Moment of Silence'

## 20th Olympic Games Come To an End in Munich Stadium

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The  
Olympic Games closed tonight in  
a stadium surrounded by police  
and under an artificial rainbow  
which was supposed to symbolize  
peace and understanding among  
nations.

The program of the closing  
ceremonies had been changed  
during the last week because of  
the murders of the 11 Israeli  
Olympians. The organizing com-  
mittee for the Olympics had plan-  
ned a "solate finish, but didn't  
exaggerate."

At times the proceedings re-  
sembled a religious service, at  
times they resembled the opening  
and closing acts of a Broadway  
musical. A brass band, on a plat-  
form, was drawn around the  
stadium track, where gold medals  
had been won and lost, with 40  
girls in Bavarian costumes fol-  
lowing. Pop music, such as John  
Lennon's "My Sweet Lord," helped  
to end the festivities as if to  
say, "No matter what happens,  
the world goes on."

What did end tonight was the  
20-year reign of Avery Brundage,  
the 85-year-old International  
Olympic Committee president.  
His place was taken by Lord Kil-  
lanin of Ireland, who in 1976  
will declare the Games of Mon-  
treal open, just as Mr. Brundage  
declared the 20th Olympiad closed.

Of the 1976 Games, Mr. Brun-  
dage said, "May they display  
cheerfulness and concord so that  
the Olympic torch will be carried  
on with ever greater eagerness,  
courage and honor for the good  
of humanity throughout the  
ages." Those words are pre-  
scribed by rules of the IOC.

After he read the speech, and  
stepped from the podium in the  
field before a crowd of 80,000  
and 4,000 athletes representing  
their nations, a sign flashed on  
the scoreboard: "Goodbye Avery  
Brundage." One of the few mis-  
takes that can be blamed on the  
scoreboard in these Games. Be-  
cause of this tragedy of the past  
week, the playing of "For He's a  
Jolly Good Fellow" was elimi-  
nated.

Soon, in the cold evening, a  
solo trumpet played taps for the  
Olympic flame, lit 16 days ago  
right after Rhodesia was seceded  
out so that the Africans wouldn't  
go through with their proposed  
boycott.

When the flame and trumpet  
faded away, there was a moment  
of silence "in memory of the  
victims." Next came five rifle  
shots, and some music, which  
welcomed in the rainbow, five  
stratofort tubes filled with helium

that stretched over the stadium.  
The rainbow was of red, black,  
green, yellow and blue, the colors  
of the five Olympic rings.

The darkened stadium was then  
lit by the torches of Boy Scouts,  
and the spectators soon began  
waving the little lamps they had  
been given, and the stadium look-  
ed like the inside of a crowded  
Notre Dame.

The music of the 1970s follow-  
ed, the torchbearers accompanied  
the athletes out of the stadium,  
into the Olympic Village, and  
tomorrow they will go home while  
cleaning men and women clear  
up the mess.

At the same time as the anony-  
mous threat was received, air  
force radar picked up an uniden-  
tified aircraft heading toward the  
stadium, he said. Fighter units  
were immediately ordered into the  
air, and the aircraft was headed  
off, Mr. Daume said. It turned  
out to be a straying DC-8 air-  
liner.

He said the pilot of the aircraft  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Airport Checks Delay or Detain Arabs in Munich

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (AP)—Hundreds of Arab travelers have  
been detained or delayed by stepped-up security checks at West  
German airports in recent days in the aftermath of last Tues-  
day's slayings.

Intensified security was suddenly put into effect at airports  
during the weekend as Olympic guests by the thousands were  
streaming out of the country at the windup of the 20th Olympiad.

Sixty Arabs who tried to leave Munich yesterday were detained  
overnight for further security  
checks. Fifty-seven Arab pas-  
sengers who tried to land at  
Munich were refused entry and  
had to rebound planes for des-  
tinations outside West Germany,  
according to police.

More than 500 departing Arab  
passengers were delayed by rig-  
orous checks yesterday and today.  
Control measures also were in  
force at other West German air-  
ports.

Tonight, the Bavarian Interior  
Ministry reported that by evening  
more than 400 "suspicious Arabs"  
had been processed in Munich.  
Some had been released, others  
detained for further questioning,  
expelled or taken into custody.  
The ministry offered no break-  
down.

The ministry also said it was  
cracking down on illegal Arab  
residents and was investigating  
Palestinian organizations operat-  
ing in West Germany.

There are up to 60,000 Arabs  
legally residing in West Germany  
and about 10,000 illegal Arab  
residents, according to the min-  
istry.

West German jet fighters to-  
night headed off an unidentified  
aircraft flying in the direction  
of the Olympic Stadium after a  
threat to bomb the stadium at  
the closing ceremony had been  
received by Munich police, Reu-  
ters said. The air action was  
ordered minutes before the clos-  
ing ceremony was due to begin.

Will Daume, chairman of the  
West German Olympic Organiz-  
ing committee, told Reuters.  
At the same time as the anony-  
mous threat was received, air  
force radar picked up an uniden-  
tified aircraft heading toward the  
stadium, he said. Fighter units  
were immediately ordered into the  
air, and the aircraft was headed  
off, Mr. Daume said. It turned  
out to be a straying DC-8 air-  
liner.

He said the pilot of the aircraft  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Meeting Arranged

The offer refused to come to  
the embassy and a meeting was  
arranged in the café.

The café owner said today that  
the Israeli was sitting at the  
back and had not had anything  
to drink when he heard "four or  
five shots from a light machine-  
gun" at about 8:40 p.m.

The owner said that at around  
8 p.m. two men who looked like  
Arabs entered the café, and one  
of them asked to use the toilet  
on the second floor. After a few  
minutes the man who had been  
upstairs rejoined his companion  
and they both moved to the rear  
of the café, where Mr. Ophir was  
sitting.

Four or five shots rang out  
and the Israeli, sitting alone in  
a darkened alcove, staggered up  
from his seat, his face covered  
in blood, lurched toward the door  
but collapsed onto a seat. The  
attackers fled.

The police said that Mr. Ophir  
was hit by up to four bullets.  
Sources said the police were  
theorizing that only one gunman  
was involved and that his weap-  
on was a pistol.

Munich was reported to-  
day from several European capi-  
tals that security measures to  
protect Israeli diplomats and mis-  
sions had been strengthened in  
the last few days.

In Bonn, a police spokesman  
said security had been tightened  
at the Israeli Embassy, Consulate  
and the ambassador's residence,  
which already have been under  
a 24-hour police guard for about  
a year.

Terrorists' Will Apologizes  
For Interrupting Olympics

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—  
The Palestinian commandos who  
killed 11 members of the Israeli  
Olympic team in Munich Tuesday  
wrote a will a few hours before  
apologizing to the world's athletes  
for interrupting the Games, it  
was revealed here tonight.

The commandos said they had  
nothing against the German peo-  
ple and apologized to the world's  
youth taking part in the Olymp-  
ics.

"We are asking them to know  
that there is a people with a 24-  
year-old case... it would do no  
harm to the youth of the world  
to learn of our plight only in a  
few hours," they said.

Palestinian sources here said  
the Black September organiza-  
tion, to which the commandos  
belonged, released the will to-  
night.

The commandos said: "We are  
neither killers nor bandits. We  
are persecuted people who have  
no land and no homeland."  
The commandos, whose bodies  
were flown to Libya today, said  
in their will that they did not  
care where they were buried.  
According to unconfirmed re-

## Finds Many Obstacles to European Summit Cleared

## Schumann Sees Gains Made in Talks at Rome

ROME, Sept. 11 (UPI)—French  
Foreign Minister Maurice Schum-  
ann said today that many ob-  
stacles to a European summit  
conference have been removed.

"We wanted a summit of sub-  
stance and we have not worked  
in vain," Mr. Schumann said.  
Mr. Schumann has led the French  
government's battle of nerves  
over whether the summit meeting  
would be held and what it would  
discuss.

Mr. Schumann talked to news-  
men after a meeting of the seven  
foreign ministers of the Western  
European Union. Tomorrow, for-  
eign and finance ministers of the  
enlarged 10-nation European Com-  
mon Market were to meet in a  
session that could decide whether  
the summit session, tentatively  
set for Paris Oct. 19-20, would  
be held.

France, which originally agreed  
to serve as host to the summit  
meeting, later made this agree-  
ment conditional on the other  
nine nations deciding in advance  
on propositions dictated by Paris.

A frantic round of meetings took  
place during the summer as the  
nations tried to save the summit  
meeting.

"These conversations enabled us  
to clear the ground and make  
progress," Mr. Schumann said.  
"The best proof of this is the  
tenor of the ad hoc committee's  
report"—an agenda for the sum-  
mit meeting was drawn up by  
ambassadors in Brussels, which  
conformed to France's wishes.

West German Secretary of  
State Sigismund von Braun said  
that he expected the summit  
meeting to occur. Britain also  
was known to be optimistic and  
Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert  
Schmelzer said that France  
would not be allowed to cancel  
the meeting without explaining  
itself to yet another session of  
the foreign ministers.

The ad hoc committee report  
still is officially secret. Informed  
sources said that it calls for dis-  
cussed progress on economic and  
monetary union—as demanded by  
France—while dealing in gener-  
alities with the other two areas  
of the summit, Common Market  
institutions and external rela-  
tions.

The ministers praised West  
Germany's policy of better rela-  
tions with Communist countries  
but warned that it should not  
sacrifice its ties with Western  
Europe in the search for a new  
relationship with East Germany.  
The foreign ministers agreed to  
discuss a German proposal for  
joint efforts to curb Palestinian  
terrorism.

They also discussed the Middle  
East crisis. In this context, they  
referred briefly to terrorism but  
postponed further discussion to a  
broader session tomorrow in-  
cluding Denmark, Norway and  
Ireland.

"We agreed to discuss the prob-  
lems posed by terrorism in the  
meeting of all the 10 countries  
to be joined in the enlarged Com-  
mon Market," Italian Foreign  
Minister Giuseppe Medici said.  
Germany reportedly plans to  
call for a conference of Euro-  
pean interior ministers to work  
out coordinated security measures  
to help prevent plane hijacking,  
terrorist bombings and attacks in  
Western Europe.

Sources said that detailed  
proposals have not been drafted.

## French Delegation Satisfied

## EEC in First Steps Toward Monetary Union

By Don Cook

ROME, Sept. 11—Limited but  
important first steps toward the  
creation of a monetary union  
were agreed on here today by  
the 10 finance ministers of the  
enlarged European Common  
Market.

The agreement falls consider-  
ably short of objectives which  
French President Georges Pom-  
pidou has had in mind, but the  
French delegation here seems to  
be satisfied.

The ministers are in agreement  
that the furthest they can go  
right now, in view of the rampant  
inflationary trends in Europe, is  
to "multilateralize" the opera-  
tions of existing short-term credit  
facilities within the Common  
Market. There will be no increase  
in the present \$1.4 billion in these  
short-term facilities and no moves  
to create a system of central  
reserve assets.

The French had wanted some  
progress in this direction as the  
"price" for a summit, but, as a  
British spokesman commented,  
"We want a summit but we are  
not going to buy one."

Apart from a general reluctance  
of the British and the West Ger-  
mans in particular to agree to  
something more dramatic at this  
stage, the real element which  
seems to have defeated the  
French is European inflation.  
The study group which has been  
working in Brussels on monetary  
fund planning is reported to have  
discussed the allocation of \$2 bil-  
lion more in a pooling of assets  
that would then be available for  
balance-of-payments operations  
within the European Economic  
Community.

Too Much Liquidity

But if there was one thing on  
which the ministers seemed to be  
in instant agreement when they  
sat down together in the ornate  
conference room of the Italian  
Ministry of Finance, it was that  
there was too much liquidity al-



## Egypt Calls Bonn's Version Of Munich Raid Unacceptable

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Egypt today rejected as "unacceptable" the West German explanation of statements made following the Olympic Games slaying last week, a government spokesman said.

The semi-official Egyptian Middle East News Agency said the Egyptian cabinet would discuss the German explanation at its next meeting "as a prelude to taking a decision that conforms with all the circumstances concerning the contradictory attitude of the Federal German government."

A West German spokesman last week accused Egypt of being less than helpful in providing a solution to the Munich raid in which 11 Israelis, five Arab commandos and one West German policeman died.

The Egyptian point of view was conveyed today to the West German Ambassador-designate, Hans-Georg Steltzer.

Foreign Minister Mohammed Zayyat summoned Mr. Steltzer to the headquarters of the Arab League, where he was leading the Egyptian team at the conference of Arab foreign ministers, and notified him that Egypt found the German explanation "unconvincing," the agency said.

**Statement by Scheel**

The government spokesman said the German explanation given by Mr. Steltzer to Mr. Zayyat on Saturday contained statements by German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel about the Munich incident.

The spokesman said the explanation contained "contradictory" points.

He said Mr. Scheel was quoted as saying that Germany "resisted" that some Arab nations did not issue statements of condemnation over the Munich affair. He said this "contains unacceptable and illegal interference from the Federal German government in the affairs of Arab governments in order to force them to give a certain opinion concerning their foreign policy."

The spokesman said Germany was probably participating in a direct manner in the implementation of a plan in collusion with Israel and the United States to create a justification to strike at Lebanon and Syria.

The spokesman said the Munich massacre may have been prepared as the biggest level "to make out of it a pretext, to carry out vengeance operations such as the ones carried out against Syria and Lebanon."

"The Egyptian government finds it strange that the Federal German government did not denounce the killing of women and children by Israeli planes."

### 8 Die on Egyptian Train

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Eight persons were killed and 50 injured when a passenger train and a locomotive collided 27 miles north of Cairo yesterday.

## Lebanon Asks World's Help On Refugees

### Major Effort Urged To Solve Problem

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (NYT)—President Suleiman Franjeh of Lebanon has begun a diplomatic effort to get major powers to tackle the Palestinian refugee problem that underlies much of the violence in the Middle East.

After presiding over a cabinet meeting Saturday called to consider Lebanon's vulnerability to attack from Israel, such as the air strikes that killed 29 persons Friday, Mr. Franjeh said that he would send notes to "friendly heads of state" proposing new approaches to the problems of 1.4 million Palestinians displaced from Israel.

The problems of these refugees, and the political organizations and guerrilla forces that support the creation of a new Palestinian state in territories now held by Israel, were underscored by the killing of Israeli hostages and their Arab kidnappers at the Olympic Games in Munich. The action in Munich led to a new military and diplomatic offensive by Israel against the commando groups.

The forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations has been asked by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to consider international measures to protect "innocent victims" such as airline passengers from acts of political terrorism.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel said that the immediate problem in the Middle East is not the quest for a peace settlement, but the need to deal with the commandos, with Israel prepared to strike against commandos operating from neighboring countries if their governments are unable or unwilling to eliminate attacks on Israel and its citizens.

Mr. Franjeh, reflecting the moderate Arab viewpoint, said that "before considering a curb on violence undertaken by a group of people in a continuous state of . . . provocation, we should tackle the causes of this despair and put an end to [Israeli] provocation."

There are 500,000 Palestinians in this country of 2 million inhabitants and 85,000 of these Palestinians are in refugee camps supported by the UN. These camps are under the control of commando organizations, which recruit many guerrillas from the young men and women in the camps.

Although the main military strength of the commandos, who are believed to have 10,000 men under arms, is in Syria, there are active commando groups conducting operations against Israel who move men and arms through southern Lebanon.

In the southeastern border area with Syria, Lebanese Army forces control main highways at frequent checkpoints, with occasional armored car dug in beside rough sandhill pillboxes.

It is understood that the Lebanese troops are in southern Lebanon as much to see to it that the commandos abide by an agreement of two years ago to refrain from launching border attacks on Israel, as they are to serve as a line of defense against Israeli incursions.

Because of Israel's overwhelming military superiority, there is great concern in this nonbelligerent country of banks, tourism and traders over being caught, as one Lebanese businessman put it, between the anvil of Palestinian commandos and the hammer of Israeli retaliation.

Therefore, following the killings in Munich by the Palestinian Black September organization, the Lebanese government has been insisting that the major commando organizations that have headquarters here refrain from making any declaration that would imply Lebanon's involvement in the incident.

### Mass-Murder Trial

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Sept. 11 (AP)—A farm labor contractor, Juan Corona, went on trial today in the slaying of 25 itinerant farm workers whose bodies were found in May.

### Blast on German Ship

FOLKESTONE, England, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Two West German seamen were injured, one seriously, after an explosion aboard the 500-ton coaster Helne Brohan in the Channel yesterday, the coast guard reported.

**GEORG JENSEN SILVER**

London  
George Jensen  
15 New Bond Street, London W.1.

Paris  
George Jensen  
239 Rue Saint-Honore, Paris-1er

Paris  
La Boutique Danoise  
42 Avenue de Friedland, Paris-8e

Brussels  
George Jensen  
172 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels

Roma  
Casa Danese-George Jensen  
87 Via Francesco Crispi, Roma

Tel Aviv  
George Jensen (Israel) Ltd.  
Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv

Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.



Heavily armed West German police passing athletes in the Olympic Village yesterday.

## German Security Details or Delays Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

reported he had made an "unintentional" change of direction.

The Black September Palestine guerrilla group, which organized the raid last Tuesday on the Olympic Village, threatened from Cairo that it would take further action to force West Germany to free the three guerrillas captured alive. Mr. Daume said the threat was one of many that had been made since the attack on the Israeli quarters. "We have received them almost hourly since the attack," he said.

In other developments: Police called off the search for a man who might have fired five shots in the Olympic Village last night. Detectives said they found no hard evidence that the bullets had been fired. No spent cartridges were found. One theory was that a jubilant athlete had fired a starting pistol.

A French athlete's report that he had heard the five shots also was said to have led police to seal off the village at 10 p.m.

An imposing security force swarmed through the village, armed with submachine guns. Some athletes were refused permission to leave the village, although they said they were trying to make train or air connections.

(At the same time, garbled reports spread on the death of an Austrian teen-ager while climbing a flagpole a half-mile from the village. This death, coupled with the developments at the village, led to a flurry of confused wire agency reports on a new shooting incident in which at least one person had been killed.

[But after a few hours, Olympics officials were suggesting that there was no substance to the reports on the shots. Some talked of a prank. Others noted that a champagne party was going on at the French quarters and corking pops may have sounded like shots.]

Police disclosed that private manslaughter complaints had been filed against the police officials who planned the abortive ambush of the Arab terrorists at Westendstrasse 44, West. The officials were not named but are presumed to include Bavarian Interior Minister Bruno Merk and Munich Police Chief Manfred Schreiber. Any private citizen in West Germany can file a complaint if he thinks public officials might be guilty of malfeasance.

A West German police psychologist revealed he had sketched a scenario for Munich police at months ago in which terrorists carry out an attack on the Olympic Village similar to the one staged last Tuesday. The psychologist, Georg Sieber, who was under contract by the Munich police, said, "This model, however, was not further pursued following a discussion of all participants." The news magazine Der Spiegel said Police Chief Schreiber rejected it as too unrealistic.

The official radio and television stations have been heaping vituperation on Sen. McGovern for weeks, apparently because the government here is convinced that he has no chance of winning the presidency next November and is adamantly opposed to his candidacy.

**Saigon Attacks on McGovern Draw U.S. Embassy Protest**

SAIGON, Sept. 11 (NYT)—The U.S. Embassy here has found attacks on Sen. George McGovern on the South Vietnamese national television and radio stations so offensive that it has protested to the Saigon government, according to an embassy spokesman.

A series of editorials—read by an announcer, in Vietnamese, with the approval of the office of President Nguyen Van Thieu's press secretary—has been calling the senator a "mad dog" and an "enemy of the South Vietnamese people."

The official radio and television stations have been heaping vituperation on Sen. McGovern for weeks, apparently because the government here is convinced that he has no chance of winning the presidency next November and is adamantly opposed to his candidacy.

Cleared at Palace

The broadcasts have received little attention in the U.S. press. A spokesman for the national television station said they had been cleared by the presidential palace but were solely for domestic audiences. Mr. Thieu's press secretary, Hoang Duc Nha, was not available for comment.

Asked whether Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker knew about the broadcasts, a spokesman for the embassy said yesterday:

"We are aware of the matter."

## Syria Threatens Action Against Israeli Allies

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Syria said today the Arab people would strike at the interests of countries supporting Israel. The announcement was made in a commentary by Damascus radio.

The commentary said the Israeli strikes against Syria and Lebanon were "premeditated and prepared in advance by the Israeli aggression" and added that "scores of military personnel and civilians" were killed or wounded.

The radio said the veto by the United States in the United Nations Security Council proved an American bias toward Israel and showed clearly that "Israel is one of the states of the United States of America."

"Our people will use all its potential to repel the aggression and direct hard strikes against the interests of those who are supporting the aggression and standing on the side of the enemy, giving it support and aid," the radio said.

### Anti-Israeli Danbings

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 11 (AP)—Anti-Israeli inscriptions were painted on walls in this mountain city where the 1968 Winter Olympic Games were held, police said. The messages, one of which was put on the wall of the Olympic skating rink, said "Israel is a murderer."

## Viet Cong Issues a Statement U.S. Sees Nothing New

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 11 (NYT)—The Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam issued today what it called an "important statement" of its terms for a peace settlement.

U.S. government analysts here said the statement represented "absolutely no change" from previous Communist terms proposing a three-part coalition government, but that it rephrased them less harshly than in earlier declarations.

The statement was made in an English language broadcast from Hanoi. The key paragraphs in the long broadcast said:

"A solution to the internal problems of South Vietnam must proceed from the actual situation—that there exist in South Vietnam two administrations, two armies, and other political forces."

"To achieve national concord, the sides in South Vietnam must unite on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual non-elimination. Democratic elections must be guaranteed to the people. To this end it is necessary to form in South Vietnam a provisional government of national concord with three equal segments to take charge of the affairs in the period of transition and to organize truly free and democratic general elections."

"Should the U.S. government really respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination and seriously negotiate to peacefully settle the South Vietnamese problem, the Provisional Revolutionary Government is prepared to reach agreements to the effect that neither a Communist regime nor a U.S. stooge regime shall be imposed on South Vietnam."

The statement continued:

"As long as the United States imperialist aggressors continue the war and maintain the Saigon stooge administration, the South Vietnamese people with their

beloved Northern will fight on."

If the United States porting the Saigon withdrawal all its military and "lets Vietnamese people for segment coalition of the statement said, bring about an early all captured U.S. ser

## Soviet Ta Are Oper By Kissi

(Continued from party, Premier Alexe and Foreign Ministe Gromyko.

President Nixon an nev discussed the Vi tion in detail durin meetings, but in shel manique they could previous positions.

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Paris Talks F WASHINGTON, S (AP)—The White left, open the possib Kissinger would mce name officials in P week.

Presidential spok Ziegler said the U.S was studying a Viet ment that, observers first time did not resignation of Pres Van Thieu in a pr

The White Hous say when Mr. Kie leave Moscow or whi tion would be.

## U.S. Asks I For Extrat Of Taiwan

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—The United States is ly to Britain today a Taiwanese convi York of plotting a son of Chiang Kai-s

The fugitive, 35 chitect Chiang Kai-London jail hospit here unconsoci He was taken ill w tradited from Stock York.

The American m by British authori into opposition from ing for Mr. Che lawyer Benedict Bir by Amnesty Interni mally applied to the to grant political a Chong.

Mr. Chong, with b law Peter Huang, in May, 1971, of plot sinate Chiang Ching visit China's prem

While awaiting Chong skipped his fled to Sweden by land and was given weeks ago Swedi agreed to a U.S. r extradition.

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## Computerized Rapid Transit Opens in San Francisco Area

By Leroy F. Aarons

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 11 (UPI)—There is a standing joke around the San Francisco Bay area that while space scientists were spending 10 years getting to the moon, rapid transit explorers were taking the same amount of time retooling the wheel.

The reference is to the \$1.4-billion Bay Area Rapid Transit system (BART) which opened the first leg of an eventual 78-mile route today—bearing any further equipment breakdowns.

Despite a decade of financial woes, political squabbling, delays and bugs that plagued the system right up to opening day, the fully automated BART complex represents a triumph of space age technology and perseverance.

This morning, dignitaries and commuters boarded the luxurious, aerodynamically designed

BART cars and traveled 30 miles south to suburban Fremont, Calif., at speeds up to 80 miles an hour.

They sat on black and brown upholstered benches, color-coordinated with wall-to-wall carpeting. They chatted quietly about the gentle hum of almost noiseless cars while being cooled by central air conditioning.

Computerized system

The fares, the route, rate of acceleration, speed, stops and starts, the operation of doors and a fail-safe safety system all were controlled by a complex, computerized electronic network never before brought together in one rail transit system.

And glancing through giant picture windows at the freeway that parallels their route, riders could take grim satisfaction in the bumper-to-bumper snarl of rush-hour commuters.

This is really what the new system is all about. Rapid transit is having a renaissance in a country increasingly immobilized by too many cars on too many highways generating too much atmospheric poison.

Systems are under construction or planned in Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston and Denver. Beyond that, a system identical to San Francisco's is about to be built in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Others are under consideration in Rio de Janeiro, Madrid, Zurich, Lisbon and Caracas.

BART, as the first new rapid transit system in this country in 50 years, is viewed as the prototype and the laboratory of a potential new rapid transit age.

Survey on Use

At the moment there are more questions than answers. Can BART make a dent in the enormous volume of vehicle traffic across the Bay Bridge to San Francisco, now nearly 80 million vehicles a year? One recent survey showed only 6 percent of the public definitely intending to use the rail system.

A related question is whether BART can become self-supporting, as is its intention, relying solely on fares (on a graduated scale from 30 cents to \$1.20, depending on distance).

Already, development and construction costs have risen from the \$792 million approved in a 1962 bond issue to \$1.4 billion. The difference was made up in federal grants, plus controversial property and sales

taxes in the three counties affected: Contra Costa, Alameda and San Francisco.

But with initial development completed, BART officials expect operating costs to be low. The automated system requires only one employee a train. The total number of employees won't exceed 1,500 (compared to 7,000 on the non-automated Long Island Railroad).

The BART system is designed to attract customers. Its plush cars, its architecturally varied stations and art-adorned, landscaped environments are an appealing contrast to the box car and mazelike ugliness of earlier transit networks.

But it also must compete against a built-in automobile psychology peculiar to the West. "You've got a big wait and see attitude," Harro Demaro, transportation writer for the Oakland Tribune, said.

"You don't have the kind of society that lived around subways. There are some doubts about whether it will work or not, and comments like, 'My wife will get mugged,' or 'It's not as convenient as the automobile.'"

### Ethiopian Crash Kills 11

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 11 (AP)—All 11 persons aboard, including two unidentified Americans, were killed yesterday when a DC-3 airliner crashed on a domestic flight in northern Ethiopia, the country's airline reported today. The six other passengers and crew of three were Ethiopians.

## Court Voids Part of Bank Secrecy Act

Reports of Customer Transactions Out

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 (AP)—A three-judge federal court today ruled unconstitutional the section of the Bank Secrecy Act of 1970 requiring banks to report all domestic transactions of their customers to the government.

But the 3-2 decision, granting a preliminary injunction, held that a section of the law requiring the reporting of financial transactions involving foreign money interests or accounts does not violate the Constitution.

The decision also ordered to halt the required microfilming by banks of all deposits and checks.

The majority decision was signed by U.S. District Court Judge William T. Swaine of San Francisco and William G. East of Oregon. The dissent was by U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Oliver D. Hamilton.

Judge Hamilton said he was dissatisfied with the opinion which held that sections dealing with domestic banking transactions are unconstitutional.

Right of Privacy

In the 18-page decision, the majority said "... such a thing as a constitutionally protected right of privacy has been recognized by the Supreme Court."

"To require virtually unlimited reporting from banks and their customers of domestic financial transactions as a surveillance device for the alleged purpose of discovering possible, but unspecified, wrongdoing among the citizenry... transgresses the constitutional limits, as laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court, for this kind of legislation," the decision said.

The majority held that such a requirement would "unreasonably invade the right of privacy protected by the Bill of Rights... particularly the Fourth Amendment provision protecting the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures."

The suit was filed June 22 by the California Bankers Association as the first court test of the law which was to have gone into effect on July 1 of this year. On June 30, Judge Swaine issued a temporary restraining order halting the reporting requirements, but specifying that banks must continue to keep required records until the decision was reached.

The judges heard three hours of arguments on July 17 with the Bankers Association being joined by the American Civil Liberties Union, which claimed the act would "require banks to become government spies on their customers."

The government's attorneys argued that "there simply is no right of privacy for bank customers."

The secretary of the Treasury, under the law, had ordered banks to report all account deposits and withdrawals of more than \$10,000 to the Treasury Department. The court noted that under the law, the secretary had the right to set the figure upon which reports could be requested.

### Rhodesia Withdraws Bishop's Passport

SALISBURY, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Rhodesia has withdrawn the passport of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the leader of the United Methodist Church in Rhodesia and president of the African National Council, his spokesman said today.

The council vice-president, the Rev. Canaan Banana, had his passport withdrawn Sept. 1 following promotion of a new Department of Foreign Affairs that came into effect the same day.

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## U.S. Army Tightens Process For Obtaining Discharges

By Homer Bigart

FORT ORD, Calif., Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Army has ordered a crackdown on "Chapter Ten" discharges, a process by which enlisted men who are considered mentally, malcontented, goldbricks, drug addicts, AWOLs and others who may merely lose the military system can escape to civilian life without facing court-martial.

In a directive to all posts here and abroad, the Department of the Army told commanders that applicants for an administrative discharge under Chapter Ten of the Army Regulations must again be subjected to "adequate counseling and rehabilitation measures" before their separation is approved.

The order, issued in July, marked the end of an 18-month period of liberalization in which thousands of men who wanted to get out of the Army—even if it meant an undesirable discharge—were speedily processed out of the system.

"Rehabilitation" efforts were waived during this period, which coincided with attempts by the Army to cut its force strength to the level set by Congress.

Now that the Army has fallen below its approved force level, it is no longer advisable to release the "problem element" without giving them a second chance at redemption, a Department of the Army spokesman explained in Washington.

## U.S. Distressed by Opposition To Draft Anti-Hijack Treaty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—The United States is distressed by the lack of wholehearted cooperation from some countries—apparently including Britain—in drafting an anti-hijack treaty to regulate on-shore hijacking, hijackers and saboteurs, the State Department said today.

The department spokesman, Charles Bray, also expressed dissatisfaction with a British proposal to the International Civil Aviation Organization legal subcommittee, which is drafting the treaty here.

The United States is urging a suspension of air services as the maximum sanction against countries which do not live up to existing international treaties calling for the extradition or prosecution of air pirates or saboteurs.

France and the Soviet Union, as well as Britain, have objected to the U.S. sanctions proposal at the week-long ICAO meeting here.

Mr. Bray criticized other nations "which have taken downright negative positions" in the meetings in Washington. He would not specify what nations he referred to but, when asked, said the British position is not entirely satisfactory.

### Mandatory Sanctions

Referring to the U.S. proposal for mandatory sanctions ranging from cutting off the sale of aviation products to offending states to the full suspension of all air services, Mr. Bray said:

"In this respect, we are disturbed that we have not been able to get the wholehearted cooperation of a number of countries."

Asked about the British proposal to the ICAO, which does not spell out steps to enforce sanctions against states violating the 1970 Montreal Convention dealing with hijackers and saboteurs, Mr. Bray said that it did not entirely meet the U.S. criteria for imposing severe penalties.

### French Airline Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The United States today called off planned talks this week with a French airline seeking U.S. landing rights because of the totally negative attitude of the French delegation at an anti-hijacking conference here.

State Department officials said John S. Meadows, director of the department's Office of Aviation, has been instructed to cancel a meeting Wednesday in Paris with executives of the airline, Union des Transports Aériens.

The airline is seeking landing rights in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

## Greece Receives 15-Year Program On Development

ATHENS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Greek government announced today it has prepared a 15-year development plan.

The 700-page document, prepared over the last 18 months by the Committee of National Development, was handed today to Deputy Premier Nicolas Makarezos, during a special ceremony at the Center of Economic Studies and Programming.

"It is necessary, however, before we adopt the proposed plan to listen to the views of public opinion, of the press and of the scientific world and productive groups," Mr. Makarezos said.

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The suggestion that the Army was motivated mainly by a motherly instinct to straighten bent twigs was derided by draft counselors in San Francisco. They suspected that the real reason for re-instituting strict controls over administrative discharge was fear that volunteer enlistment quotas would not be met and that fulfillment of President Nixon's promise to end the draft and achieve an all-volunteer force by July was in jeopardy.

But the Army spokesman said in Washington on Saturday that enlistments in June, July and August were "ahead of what was hoped for."

Here at Fort Ord, where the commander, Gen. Harold Moore, has followed what draft lawyers consider an "enlightened" policy of discharging rather than court-martialing offenders, a directive from Washington followed on Aug. 8 by a message from Gen. Moore to unit commanders.

Trainees who applied for administrative discharges would be recycled (put back to the start of their basic training) or be reassigned to another unit at least once before being recommended for separation, the message said. "Prominent parties" enlisted men who had completed basic training would be reassigned at least once before their brigade commanders could recommend separation.

## 90 Airlines Meet Today, Review Fares

TORREMOLOCH, Spain, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Executives of the world's airlines will meet here tomorrow in hopes of securing a bigger part of the market in vacation charter flights.

"We feel it is unrealistic of the French to talk of the civil aviation aspects of civil aviation while failing to come to grips with the compelling realities of aviation safety," a U.S. official said.

About 300 representatives of the 90 international airlines operating regular services plan to meet for six weeks. They will discuss more than 3,000 proposals for retaining or modifying existing fares.

One thread that links most of the proposals indicates that the airlines—which have been chiefly concerned with the luxury traveler and the businessman—are ready to take a closer look at the booming mass-travel market.

The proposals before the annual conference of the industry's ruling body, the International Air Transport Association, show the many airlines want to remove the regulation that allows them to operate charters only to "affiliated" groups—organizations of persons with common interests.

Supporters of the move believe it may be at least two years before it is adopted.

Officially, the conference is designed to examine additions or deletions in member airlines' fares structures. Any new fares are to go into effect next April after approval by governments.

Airline sources expect that most of the fares will remain unchanged but that many lower ones will be added.

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## Another Council Failure

The world has long ceased to expect very much from the United Nations on the Middle East—except moral platitudes. This is despite the fact that the UN, in a very real sense, created the Middle Eastern deadlock as it exists today, both by action, in 1948 and 1956, and by inaction in 1967. But on Sunday even the platitudes failed to gain official expression in the Security Council.

That body met to consider the Israeli bombings of Syria and Lebanon. The Soviet Union and China were quite willing to condemn Israel for those bombings, but refused to admit any link between the raids and the acts of terror that inspired them. The United States refused to accept a resolution that did not include a condemnation of terrorism. It was, in fact, moved to one of its very rare vetoes. As a result, the council did not condemn the raids, nor the terror, nor did it make any real effort to get at the sources of both the bombing and the terrorist actions.

The Israeli government has maintained that a policy of stiff retaliation is its only defense against a form of attack that knows no national boundaries, is directed by no nationality or internationally responsible agency, and is governed by no rules acceptable to law or reason. Through these raids, it hopes to bring pressure on neighboring governments to keep the fedayeen under control, and to a certain extent it can claim to have succeeded.

The obvious international answer to the

Israeli point of view is to outlaw the exportation of terror, or its nurture in national sanctuaries.

This has not been done, and the Security Council did not even approach the subject in any realistic manner. That part of this reluctance stems from a variety of political and economic considerations is obvious enough; that it also arises from Israeli tactics should not be ignored by the Israeli government. Israel may consider its bombing strikes "part of a continuous war," as Lt. Gen. David Elazar put it, in which it is, "unfortunately, impossible always to avoid harming civilians." But to kill, however unintentionally, women and children in attacks of mere retaliation is not easily condoned.

There are still avenues through which some solution of the Palestinian refugee problem can be approached. They would not satisfy the fanatical wing of the fedayeen organizations, who are vowed to the destruction of Israel. Control of groups of this kind, whether they call themselves Black September or Tupamaros, IRA, or whatever, must be approached at a different level, domestically and internationally. But the nations of the Middle East can surely find, or be directed toward, some road to agreement that will make acts of terror, on land or in the air, repugnant to the overwhelming majority, and offering no advantages to anyone. It is all too clear, however, that those nations will not be helped to find such a road by the United Nations, in Security Council assembled.

## China's Cloudy Outlook

In the wake of recent upheavals, the internal politics of Communist China appear to be even more of an enigma than those which characterized Stalin's Russia. The real issues behind the latest struggle for power—and subsequent purge—are far from clear. Did the struggle center on personalities or substantive disputes? Were foreign as well as domestic policies at the heart of the matter?

The new attacks by Peking on the late Marshal Lin Biao, designated heir of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and the rewriting of history on his role in Communism's rise to power, suggest continuing unease about the military supporters on whom he may have counted in the alleged coup d'état that preceded his death. Moscow, denying Peking's charges of complicity with Marshal Lin, asserts that the struggle at top levels of the Chinese leadership "is not ceasing, between representatives of different tendencies." The tug-of-war over the succession to Mr. Mao—who, at 73, is treated as a semideity—is probably only adjourned temporarily at best.

Premier Chou En-lai, now clearly No. 2 in the hierarchy, is the administrator who runs the country from day to day, although he consults the chairman on important matters and takes major decisions in his name. Yet it is not certain how long Mr. Chou could hold things together after Mr. Mao's death. In any event, he is 73 and most other top leaders in Peking are well along in years. The country's third-ranking leader, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, who is Lin Piao's replacement as acting head of the armed services, is also 73.

A new generation of Chinese leaders is thought to be waiting in the wings. But little is known about them. Some inkling may be gained if a Communist party con-

gress and a National People's Congress meet soon, as rumored, to approve new party and state constitutions as well as to reconstitute the central government and Communist party leadership, decimated in the purges of the 1967-68 cultural revolution and its aftermath.

Of some thirty cabinet ministers, fewer than half have been seen or mentioned in the last year or two. Of the 21 Politburo members and four alternates named at the last party congress in April 1969, sixteen have vanished or become inactive; five of them, including top leaders of the army, air force and navy, disappeared with Marshal Lin Piao. Of the five members of the most powerful party body, the standing committee of the Politburo, the only two who are left are Chairman Mao and Premier Chou.

The present policies of the victors tend toward pragmatic solutions to China's internal problems and moderate foreign policies in contrast to the "strict constructionist" ideology at home and adventurism abroad that seemed to be Peking's orientation in some past periods. At home, there is a more realistic approach to education, wage incentives in industry and private vegetable plots in agriculture, with economic development taking increasing priority over arms production.

Abroad, there is a willingness to be patient about Taiwan, to seek accommodation with the United States and Japan and to practice a more open diplomacy elsewhere while remaining on guard, if not hostile, toward a hostile Soviet Union. But until the succession to Mao Tse-tung is settled, the stability of the present government and its policies will remain a question mark.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Russia and the U.S.

Dr. Kissinger's visit to Moscow is a follow-up to President Nixon's momentous summit meeting with Russian leaders in May when a new and—it is hoped—developing working relationship was established between the two super-powers. Thanks to Nixon's efforts, America's position is now stronger than it was then.

His blockade of North Vietnam, then new and problematical, has proved to be an ace, if not necessarily the ace of trumps. At home, almost everything has prospered, from the economy to the election campaign. Russia's hopes of dealing with Sen. McGovern over the future of Europe, Asia and the nuclear balance must now be slim. At the same time, she has suffered a major and unexpected reverse through being expelled from Egypt. Her economy and pride have been hit by her harvest failure. The effect on the overall military balance, although definitive, is modest. Yet the pros-

pects of things falling into Russia's lap is much reduced.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

**Israel's Retaliation**  
Often in the past Israel has distinguished itself for military actions that were so clearly selected that the chance of involving innocent people was limited to a minimum. The actions in Syria and Lebanon seem to deviate from this tradition and it is to be hoped that Israel reverts to its former methods. In the Security Council the Israeli actions have been minutely discussed. It would have been too much if the Security Council would have acted the Dutch uncle on the military activities in the Middle East without paying attention to the events in Munich that preceded them and caused them.

An American veto fortunately prevented a UN pronouncement without Munich's being mentioned. It is still preferable to see the UN powerless than hypocritical.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

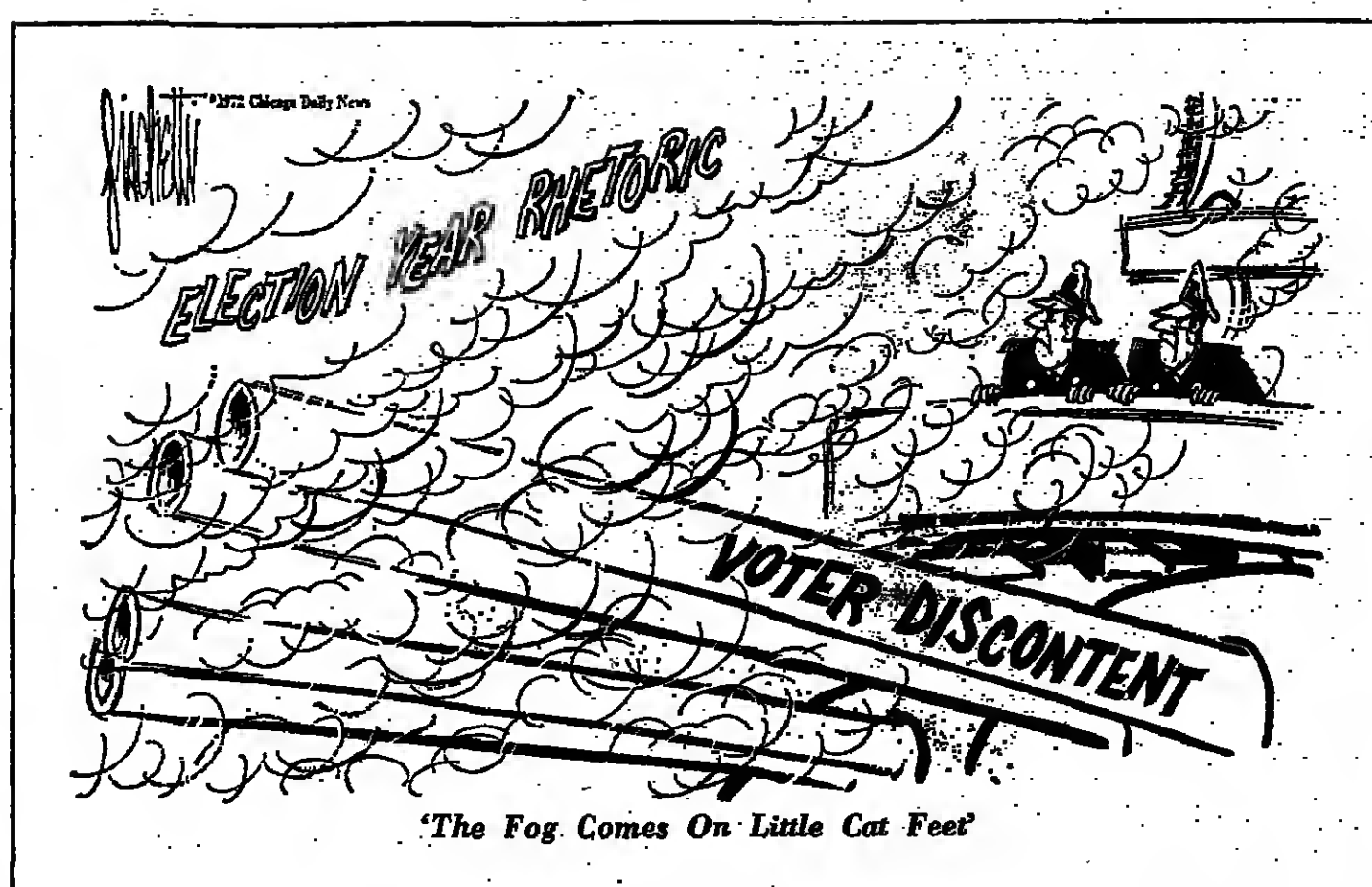
September 12, 1897

**SAN FRANCISCO**—News has reached here that the steam whaler Naumach was caught in the ice in the Arctic Sea and that 42 lives have been lost, 31 having been crushed in the ice and 11 frozen to death. The cutter Bear saw the Naumach's distress signals near Point Barrow and took off the captain and his wife, the first and fourth officers and four sailors. They were the only ones able to go; all the rest perished.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 12, 1922

**BOSTON**—A third perjury is admitted in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. A star witness for the State claims she was forced to identify one of the Italian Communists who is charged with the murder of a paymaster of a shoe factory in Braintree, Mass. Their sentence to death more than a year ago was followed by radical demonstrations against American officials in Europe and South America. Now the case has a new turn.



## The Palestinians: A Reminder Through Horror

By Jim Hoagland

**BEIRUT**—"All glory to the man. All glory to the man of September. We were not known to Munich before you. The gold medal you have won at Munich is for the Palestine nation."

In the early morning hours of Thursday, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio beamed this message across the Middle East as the world recoiled in horror for the second time in three months at violence and bloodshed rising from conflicts over a land that has been erased from Western maps—Palestine.

The killing of 11 Israeli Olympic team members at Munich by Palestinians and the slaughter of 26 tourists at Tel Aviv airport May 30 by three Japanese gunmen working with a Palestinian guerrilla group have at least shocked the world into remembering the 1.5 million Palestinians who have been scattered into exile and treated as a forgotten people. Palestinian organizations assert.

But if they feel that the world has forgotten about Palestine, the people from that land do not allow themselves to forget it. Given little opportunity by most of the Arab lands where they have been located to settle into permanent new existences, the Palestinians show little indication that they would want to do so. The word "Palestine" is spoken with a sharp mixture of longing and bitterness in their speech, and they are often seen in the West Bank, which was occupied by Israel, crossed the Jordan River. Another quarter of a million Arabs left their homes to

become refugees in East Jordan. Camp life in many places is dismal by any standards. Some camps, such as Chatila, just outside Beirut, are shanty towns of rusting corrugated tin huts, with no hot water and precious little tap water at all.

In the winter, rains turn the camp into a vast red mudhole and cold breezes sweep through the makeshift structures.

Often barred from taking any but menial jobs in the local economy and squeezed out of overcrowded schoolrooms, Palestinian youths in the camps are easily recruited into guerrilla organizations in Lebanon and Syria, where the guerrillas have effective control over many of the camps.

In the Israeli-occupied areas of Gaza and the West Bank, and in Jordan, recruitment has to be done secretly.

UNRWA continues to run eight camps in the 176-square-mile Gaza strip, which now has a registered refugee population of 245,587 persons. There are nearly 300,000 refugees in the West Bank in 20 camps.

Jordan's traditionally bedouin east bank had to absorb more than 500,000 refugees, about 40 percent of whom live in a total of 10 camps. Since Jordan has given more work opportunities to Palestinians than have some other Arab countries, a large number of Palestinians have been able to move into the local economy.

But the bloody fighting between Jordan's army and Palestinian commandos in 1970 and

1971 has left deep and lingering scars. Palestinians, who view themselves as the most modern, least and progressive of Arabs, have long chafed under Jordan's ruling monarchy.

About 250,000 Palestinians now live in Lebanon, roughly half of them in 15 refugee camps. Lebanon's government, delicately balanced between the country's nearly equal Christian and Moslem populations, is not eager to absorb the Palestinians.

Lebanese officials are also nervous that the strong guerrilla influence on the camps and the presence of thousands of commandos will invite more Israeli reprisal raids.

Syria, which has 10 refugee camps on its soil, faces serious economic problems without considering 168,000 refugees in camps, Syrian residents assert.

Egypt, which has traditionally been wary of accepting large numbers of Palestinians who might have an effect on Egypt's turbulent internal politics, received less than 20,000 refugees from the 1967 war.

Educated Palestinians play important roles in commerce, education and technical fields throughout the Arab world, and especially in the underdeveloped states of the Arabian peninsula and Arabian gulf. Palestinian economists, business executives and scholars rank at the top of their fields throughout the Middle East.

A second article on the Palestinians will appear tomorrow.

of the rest being raw materials and food."

From all this two things are unarguably clear:

● North Vietnam is dependent on imported food to a significant degree to feed her population.

● The American blockade, to the extent that it is effective, must have one of its principal impacts on the food supply. And those who made the policy well understood that when they instituted the blockade.

There is of course the view, expressed by a number of military figures, that no distinction should be drawn between Vietnamese military and civilian activity or personnel. They are all helping the war effort, after all, and if they called that off they would have no trouble importing the food they need.

But our moral system does not allow such obliteration of the military-civilian distinction. We all recognize that it is one thing to bar, say, missiles from Cuba and another to cut off food and everything else. One of the Nazis condemned to death at Nuremberg was the wartime governor of Holland who caused a civilian famine by ordering the destruction of foodstuffs.

Considerations of this kind are not likely to move Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger or the other men who believe that American honor requires bombing, mining and shelling Indochina indefinitely to keep Nguyen Van Thieu in office. But the rest of us might have a feeling in the pit of our stomachs the next time Nixon tells the heartrending story of little Tanysa, the 12-year-old Russian girl who saw her family die one by one in the famine during the German siege of Leningrad.

## Vietnam: The Food Weapon

By Anthony Lewis

**NEW YORK**—An Associated Press dispatch from Saigon on Sept. 3 included this passage:

"The Seventh Fleet disclosed that one of its vessels had intercepted and seized two and half tons of rice that it said the Chinese had tried to float ashore from a freighter [off North Vietnam] in waterproof plastic and burlap sacks."

The sentence was well down in a roundup of military action in Vietnam that day. The U.S. Navy's seizure of rice being shipped to North Vietnam was evidently regarded as routine. But for some readers it raised significant questions.

When the United States began its blockade of North Vietnam last May, President Nixon spoke of "tanks, artillery and other advanced offensive weapons supplied to Hanoi by the Soviet Union and other Communist nations." He said the "one way to stop the killing" was to "keep the weapons of the Chinese and the Soviet Union from the international outlaws of North Vietnam."

The announced seizure of those bags of rice raises the question whether the American blockade is, in fact, limited to military supplies.

### Naval Orders

The question was put to a Pentagon expert. In reply he first pointed out that this particular seizure of rice took place near Hanoi Island, off the southern peninsula of North Vietnam 75 miles above the demilitarized zone. He called it a "conduit zone" where any food "has to be for troops or for those working the supply system." But this point turned out to be of no significance.

After checking with higher authority, the Pentagon officer stated that the U.S. Navy was under orders to stop food and anything else discovered anywhere off North Vietnam. He said:

"The policy is to interdict all supplies going into North Vietnam by sea."

In short, the United States is carrying out a total naval blockade of North Vietnam, not limited to military supplies. What makes that highly important is the fact, not widely understood, that only a tiny proportion of North Vietnam's imports by sea is of a military character.

An analysis of North Vietnamese imports was made in the opening weeks of the Nixon administration. It appears in National Security Study Memorandum No. 1, known as NSSM-1.

About 65 percent of the aid from her Communist allies reached North Vietnam by sea. NSSM-1 said. And that was almost entirely food and other "economic" aid rather than military. "The military equipment provided by the Soviets and Chinese" came mainly by rail through China, it said.

### The Cargo

During the first nine months of 1968, NSSM-1 estimated, the seaborne cargo broke down as follows: "Foodstuffs (chiefly rice and wheat) 38 percent of total volume, general cargo 33, petroleum 20, fertilizer 3, timber 1." The memorandum added:

"The importance of food imports can hardly be overstated; even with them, North Vietnam has been forced to strictly ration foodstuffs."

There is no reason to think that the import proportions have changed drastically since the NSSM-1 analysis. The hawkish Economist of London estimated recently that in 1971 only about a quarter of North Vietnam's imports were "military-related, much

## Letters

### Nixon and Terror

Mr. Nixon expressed his "deep sentiment of horror" concerning the killings in Munich. He favors measures to protect "Israeli citizens against terrorist acts."

But who is going to protect the Vietnamese people from Mr. Nixon on who has dropped "Smart" bombs and Napalm bombs on villages, cities, bridges, schools, hospitals, railway stations, dikes, rice fields, plantations, etc.?

Who is going to protect North and South Vietnam from the indiscriminate bombing ordered by Mr. Nixon, who has on his conscience the genocide of the Vietnamese people?

The world should be protected from the cynical Mr. Nixon, the biggest terrorist of them all.

ARMED DROOF,  
Paris.

## McGovern's Mollifying Strategy

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

**HOUSTON**—"What the hell is he doing here?" grumbled an engineer at Houston's Manned Space Center watching Sen. George McGovern on a guided tour. "I suppose he's going to do a '68 on space too."

Thirty minutes later, McGovern flirted with just such a 180-degree turn away from his adman anti-space spending policy. Telling space technicians, "I believe in the space program," McGovern added he wanted unmanned, not manned spacecraft. But, he went on, Chris Kraft of the Manned Space Center had revealed to him that the new space shuttle is needed manned or unmanned. Thus did McGovern, having denounced the space shuttle all year, suggest he might reconsider.

That suggestion, an impromptu notion of McGovern's not discussed with advisers, fits into his post-Labor Day campaigning: court voting blocs alienated by his past policies, telling them what they want to hear.

Moreover, McGovern's emphasis on mollifying estranged voter blocs certainly adds to the success in his campaign. And although he escaped last week from the August doldrums with his best speeches in months, there is still no sign his campaign is cutting significantly into President Nixon's immense lead.

### His Strategy

The reason for McGovern's emphasis on appeasing critics derives from his unique nomination, in the face of hostility from substantial elements in the Democratic party. Accordingly, his strategy is to devote September to winning back enough disaffected Democrats to launch an effective October drive against Mr. Nixon.

Thus, when McGovern came to Los Angeles last week, his high command in Washington ordered some "Jewish event" to fight leakage of Southern California Jews out of the Democratic party into Mr. Nixon's arms. McGovern's California operatives hastily arranged a Wednesday morning meeting with Los Angeles rabbis—by chance coming the day after the Olympic Village tragedy.

Consulting Jewish advisers back East over the telephone Tuesday night, McGovern developed a position President Nixon cannot match: no diplomatic relations with Egypt until Cairo restrains Arab terrorists who are not under Egyptian control anyway.

McGovern, told that the Arabis destroyed his preference for Sen. J. W. Fulbright as Secretary of State, promptly informed them Fulbright's pro-Arab views now disqualified him.

Later Wednesday morning, addressing the machinists union convention, McGovern drew his biggest applause by suggesting protection of American products (though, as a free trader, he opposes the Harkins-Burke tariff bill). Forewarned that few machinists are doves, he omitted his usual anti-Vietnam pronouncement.

Arriving in Dallas Wednesday night, McGovern dropped his habitual denunciation of oil millionaires and the oil price of Lyndon B. Johnson. In Houston Thursday, while saying space spending should drop to \$2 billion from \$3.2 billion, he made the breathtaking promise of another job for every unemployed aerospace worker.

### Dutton View

Such conventional political trimming has generated protests from McGovernite ideologues (including Gary Hart, head of McGovern's national organization) that this is not the George McGovern they wanted. McGovern is on advice from McGovern aide Frederick G. Dutton. Though a leading theoretician of the New Politics, Dutton believes McGovern must first woo back Democratic defectors.

That course, however, tugs McGovern's intended theme of ending the beleaguered little man. More comfortable with Vietnam as an issue anyway, McGovern was so busy last week butting up rabbis, labor leaders and aerospace workers that he failed to focus on fat cats living a decadent life thanks to President Nixon.

Glad to be away from the snafu of his Washington headquarters, McGovern was invigorated on the road last week. But spontaneous airport crowds meeting him in Los Angeles, San Diego and Dallas were pitifully small. In Los Angeles, he found organized national work just beginning. His Dallas rally attracted only 2,000, mostly youths, blacks and Chicenos. McGovern, in pursuing the business of placating his critics, had not yet turned the corner.



## Career for Anne Douglas Facing Husband's Films

By Naomi Barry

It was Anne Douglas, movie producer, who was right: body else available to put the pieces together has been a career.

Kirk Douglas and his assistant, Anne Douglas, who was born in Germany and worked in France before her marriage to Douglas 18 years ago, is proficient in English, French, German and Italian, and has a smattering of Spanish.

Her father, a silk manufacturer near Hannover, wanted a boy and gave her this first name of Peter. At 14, he had Peter-Hansel in his office to learn the business. At 17, he told her to get an outside job and he would double the salary. She became a doctor's assistant in Brussels. Father decided she was capable of taking on her own.

In Paris, during the fifties, she sold French films abroad for Franchine, managed a television company owned by John Steinbeck and Robert Capa, was liaison between the Cannes Film Festival and the foreign delegates, acted as contactman and troubleshooter for such films as John Huston's "Moulin Rouge."

Southern California struck her as a perpetual vacation. After a few months, lying under a palm tree, face turned to the sun, she became bored and started her role as backstage helper.

In Rome the other day, after two months in Yugoslavia, on en route to Munich, Paris, London and Los Angeles before returning to Italy to supervise the cutting of "Scalawag," she sketched the substructure of her inter-continental life.

She has been offered \$30,000 for her address book—three pounds of typed loose-leaf pages catalogued by country—in a cut-throat bidding. A secretary was hired to make sure that all the unlisted telephone numbers are up-to-date.

Most of her clothes had already been shipped back to California to be cleaned, pressed, and repaired so that they would be hanging ready to go into service upon her return. With her were the indispensables for two and a half weeks: three custom-tailored pants suits, two Fucci silk jersey dresses, two simple long dresses, and knit slacks for air travel. Once a year, most of the wardrobe is cleared away.

The five-bedroom Beverly Hills house with its guest cottage and office is run like a business on a strict budget and a staff of three (two housekeepers and a secretary), who have been with Mrs. Douglas for years. The dinner parties, the same outside cook



Kirk Douglas and producer Anne on the "Scalawag" set in Yugoslavia. His role calls for wearing a wooden leg.

and butler are called in to prepare and serve the food. Closest are in such permanent order that Mrs. Douglas can phone in directions for the table setting down to the last detail.

"All I have to do is dress and then relax with my guests. I like people who know more than I do and I am a good listener. 'O yes, I can cut off. I play tennis in the morning and every few months I spend four days at a spa.'

"I suppose I am impatient but when anyone does something for me—it may just be a cup of tea brought without my asking—I am truly grateful."

For her work on "Scalawag," Mrs. Douglas has asked that her reward be the latest model Mercedes sports car.

"Perhaps my husband is flatterer," she said, "but now he says he 'wants me to be the producer of all his future films.' She spent a few days at the Olympics with Kirk and then went on to Paris to find a French family with whom her son Peter could live for several months to improve his knowledge of the language.

## LONDON GALLERIES

Jeanne Masere, Angela Flowers, 3/4 Portland Mews, D'Arbury Street, London, W1, to Sept. 22. In the tradition of great English painters, Jeanne Masere is concerned with the portrayal of light and its effects. On large canvases, or groups of canvases, she paints what at first seem misty and indefinite shapes which, on closer inspection, define themselves as entities emerging from, and re-emerging into, the evanescent background. These are profound and reposeful works.

Filippidis, Ansell Gallery, 85 Marmouth Street, London, WC2, to Sept. 33.

Filippidis works from an inner and mystical conviction, and though using contemporary techniques and ways of seeing, is nevertheless clearly in color and spirit in the Byzantine tradition. Of special interest is her series "Figure in Space."

Gerry Fine, Erica Bourne Gallery, 14a Temple Fortune Parade, Finchley Road, NW11, to Sept. 27.

One of the most promising of this year's diploma students at the Royal College, Fine paints very good English landscapes and landscapes, fragmented in space and vibrantly and luminous in color. His recent work may be seen as the logical outcome of a grafting of cinematic close-up techniques onto pre-Raphaelite detail of observation.

Parsenn Sally Couture, DM Gallery, 73 Fulham Road, London SW3, to Sept. 30.

Two writers, two painters, a photographer, an actress and a lighting expert live in a rural farmhouse called Parsenn Sally. They have collaborated in a series of curious wooden shapes, painted in primary colors, some of which are intended to enlighten our prosaic days, others of which make cynical comments on our present-day lives.

Margaret Lovell, Marjorie Farr Gallery, 283 King's Road, London SW3, to Sept. 30.

Margaret Lovell, still in her early thirties, has had an admirable training in carving and modeling in England, Italy and Greece. With equal facility, she works slate, marble and alabaster, wax, plaster, copper and bronze (she must be one of the comparatively few contemporary sculptors who has worked in a bronze foundry). Her ideas, mostly organic, happily match up to her enviable command of technique.

Le Ba Dang, Frost & Reed, 28 Bruton Street, London, W1, to Sept. 30.

This Vietnamese painter, now living in France, is a passionate colorist. Combining the color harmony of the East with the painterly techniques of the West, he produces fine, dreamlike night-pieces of much subtlety.

Christopher Wood, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London, W1, to Sept. 30.

Christopher Wood, who killed himself before his 30th birthday, had, apparently, all the gods on his side. Handsome, talented, and a friend and familiar of all the great artists of his time, his suicide in 1930 appeared to be inexplicable. But I believe, even from the evidence alone of this exhibition of his drawings and watercolors, that the explanation is simple. It is clear that in his late teens and early twenties he was already a master in his own genre; and that there was no direction in which he could develop. His work accomplished, he decided to leave before decline, decay and repetition set in.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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## IRVING MARDER

### A New Book on Literary Lights

"...Hemingway stands when he writes. He stands in a pair of his over-sized loafers on the worn skins of a Lesser Kudu—the typewriter and the reading board chest-high opposite him."

LONDON (NT)—Christy Brown, author of the best-selling novel "Down All the Days," writes (as most of the literate world already knows) with the small toe of his left foot. This is a fact that, although it has little essential relevance to what appears on the printed page, is closer to being relevant than Hemingway's Lesser Kudu stance. The trivialization technique of the Paris Review, in its interviews with famous men of letters, has of course not gone unnoticed. But the deadening effect of this approach becomes overwhelming in quantity.

Penguin Books has just published a volume called "Writers at Work" which consists of 15 interviews that appeared in the Paris Review over an 11-year period—from 1957 to 1968. It seems to one reader that no more than four of these really come alive, even sporadically: the interviews with Allen Ginsberg, Harold Pinter, Boris Pasternak, and Evelyn Waugh.

## Others

The other interviews are with E. M. Forster, William Faulkner, George Simonson, Angus Wilson, Robert Frost, Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, Aldous Huxley, Ernest Hemingway, Saul Bellow and Norman Mailer. These are vitiated by a number of failings on the part of the interrogators, which give a total impression of amateurishness at best, a misconception of the craft of interviewing.

To ask in conversation with E. M. Forster, "Can you say anything about the process of turning a real person into a fictional one?" is not to put a question but an invitation to make a speech or to produce a thumbnail essay on a very tired theme. Similarly, to say, "I have always been worried by the suddenness of Gerald's death in 'The Longest Journey.' Why did you treat it in that way?" is to ask a question that Forster had been answering regularly for at least 50 years, and answering in unchanging terms.

After slogging through more than 200 pages of such stuff, with only intermittent flashes of life, we come with relief to Thomas Clark's interview of Allen Ginsberg. Dropping his clown's mask, Ginsberg talks with sustained brilliance, and lucidity about poetic technique and anything else that enters his mind. His talk is laced with vivid homo-



Allen Ginsberg... lucidity.



Boris Pasternak... immense debt.

sexual imagery (that is never likely to make the Readers Digest's "Toward a More Picturesque Speech" column—it may, in fact, have caused the Paris Review editors to swallow hard a few times before printing the piece back in the late 1950s. Exhibitionism, no doubt, but accompanied by a boyish (grish?) Goyish?—no, that won't do! playfulness that is hard to resist.

Interviewer: Has there been a time when fear of censorship has made your own expression difficult?

Ginsberg: This is so complicated a matter... I assumed when writing "Hanoi" that it was something that could not be published because I wouldn't want my daddy to see what was in there. About my sex life... imagine your father reading a thing like that, that was what I thought. Though that disappeared as soon as the thing was real... It didn't make that much importance finally.

At another point, Ginsberg

talks of having had a hallucinatory vision of Blake, one summer while living alone in East Harlem, after having been deserted by his lover: "... Suddenly I thought... Ooh, I'm going mad!... Actually what I think I did was there was a couple of girls living next door and I crawled out on the fire escape and tapped on the window and said, 'I've seen God!' and they banged the window shut."

## Pasternak

The Pasternak piece, by Olga Carlisle, also speaks with the voice of the writer himself, if less pungently than the Ginsberg. Miss Carlisle is the daughter of the Russian writer Leonid Andreyev, and Pasternak had known both of her parents. She had three talks with Pasternak, who "declined to give me a formal interview." Miss Carlisle should have been grateful that he declined: The trouble with most of the other pieces in the book is precisely that they are "formal" interviews. Ignoring a scrap of paper on his door that said, "I am working now. I cannot receive anybody, please go away," she knocked: "Almost immediately the door was opened... He was wearing an astrakhan hat. He was strikingly handsome: with his high cheekbones and dark hair and fur hat he looked like someone out of a Russian tale."

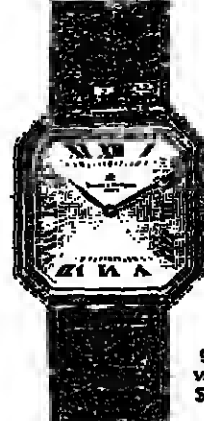
She asked him, when they were alone at the dining-room table one afternoon, about the significance of the Zhivago character in the body of his work. "When I wrote 'Dr. Zhivago,' he replied, 'I had the feeling of an immense debt toward my contemporaries. It was an attempt to repay it... I wanted to record the past and to honor in 'Dr. Zhivago' the beautiful and sensitive aspects of the Russia of those years. There will be no return of those days of our fathers and forefathers, but in the great blossoming of the future I foresee that their values will revive...'

The book closes, memorably, with Harold Pinter.

Interviewer: Has it ever occurred to you to express political opinions through your characters?

Pinter: No. Ultimately, politics do bore me... I distrust ideological statements of any kind... I'll tell you what I really think about politicians. The other night I watched some politicians on television talking about Vietnam. I wanted very much to burst through the screen with a flame-thrower and burn their eyes out and their... off and then inquire from them how they would assess this action from a political point of view.

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and enjoyable as possible.

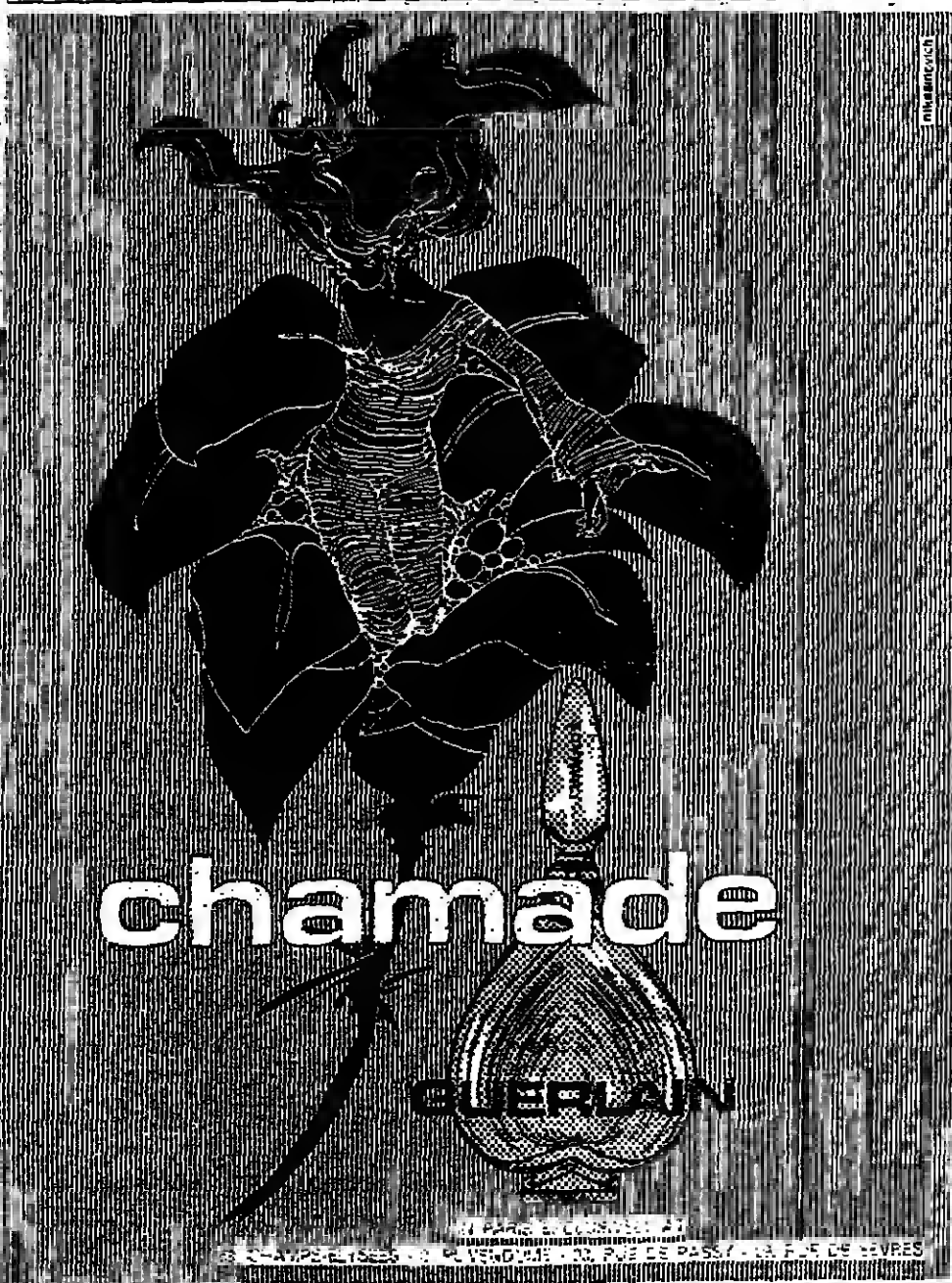
That means the attention

you deserve. Service and  
entertainment when you  
want it. Or the choice  
to work or rest undisturbed.  
Maybe it can be summed up  
best by the *savoir-vivre* that  
knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



## Air France understands





-1972- Stocks and \$1s. Net										-1972- Stocks and \$1s. Net										-1972- Stocks and \$1s. Net									
High Low Div. In \$ Chgs										High Low Div. In \$ Chgs										High Low Div. In \$ Chgs									
85	64 1/2	Atchafal 1.30	7	76 1/2	21	72 1/2	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	116	110 3/8	Bce p18.88	2316	112	112 1/2	172	172	172	172	172	116	110 3/8	Bce p18.88	2316	112	112 1/2	172	172	172
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
85 1/2	64 1/2	ACF Ind 2.40	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11	11 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	117	110 3/8	Briggs 1.30	223	11				

-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds				
Div. in \$					Div. in \$					Div. in \$				
100s.	First	High	Low	Last	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	100s.	First	High	Low	Last
4110	50	50	50	50	1	250	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4115	50	50	50	50	1	177	113	113	113	113	134	171	171	171
4116	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4117	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4118	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4119	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4120	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4121	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4122	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4123	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4124	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4125	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4126	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4127	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4128	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4129	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4130	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4131	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4132	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4133	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4134	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4135	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4136	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4138	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4139	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4140	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4141	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4142	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4143	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4144	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4145	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4150	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4151	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4152	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4153	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4154	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4159	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4163	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4174	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4175	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4176	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4184	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4186	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4187	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
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4193	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4194	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4195	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4196	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4197	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4198	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4199	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37
4200	50	50	50	50	1	106	99	99	99	99	406	37	37	37

September 1, 1972

## BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.

**et Sons**      **Banque Rothschild**      **Veremst**

September 7, 1972.











هكذا من الاجل

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The Dresdner Bank was founded in 1872 with a share capital of 8 million Thalers and a staff of 30. Within just a few decades it ranked among the leading banks of Europe.

It still does. Dresdner remains a very able partner for industry. But in addition it has become a bank for millions of private customers, too.

Today the Dresdner Bank Group offers a large variety of banking services of all kinds, both at home and abroad. In 950 branches in the Federal Republic and in West Berlin. With mortgage banks and other specialised institutions. With a staff of 27,000. And total resources of 41.5 billion DM.

**Numerous bases abroad**

- Branches: Singapore, New York (from Autumn 1972), London (from 1973).
- Representative Offices: New York, London, Paris, Madrid, Tokyo, Johannesburg, Sydney, Beirut, Istanbul, Cairo, together with the affiliated Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank: Asunción, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, La Paz, Lima, Mexico, Montevideo, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santiago de Chile.
- Through participations in financial institutions in numerous countries in the world.

**International monetary transactions and multi-national financing**

- Through our subsidiary, the Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A., Luxembourg, with a branch in Zürich.
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- Through our association with the Australian European Finance Corporation (A.E.F.C.) in Sydney.

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**Efficient in every respect**







# American Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4

Stock	High	Low	First	High	Low	First	High	Low	First
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4

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(Continued from Back Page)

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### PERSONNEL WANTED

English speaking French Canadian looking for a position in the Montreal area. Must have college degree and 3-5 years experience. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: English speaking French Canadian, 1234 Main St., Montreal, P.Q. H3A 1A1.

### PERSONNEL WANTED

AMERICAN OR BRITISH GIRL for position in the New York area. Must have college degree and 3-5 years experience. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: American or British Girl, 1234 Main St., New York, N.Y. 10001.

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### SITUATIONS WANTED

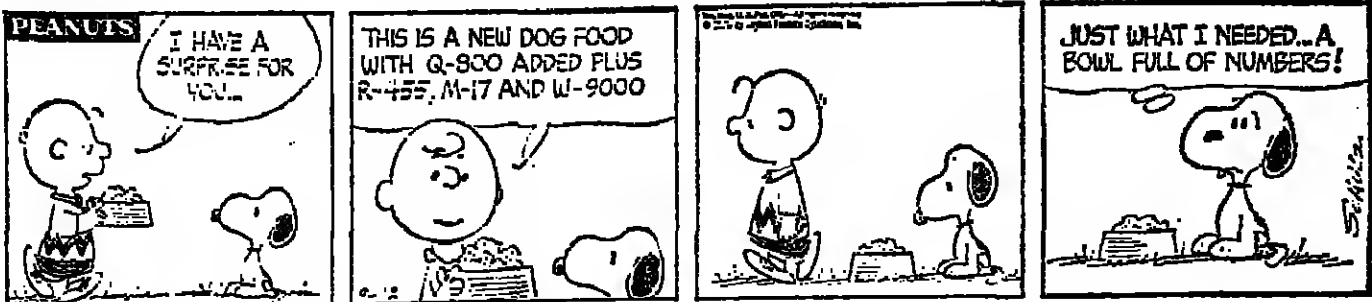
AMERICAN OR BRITISH GIRL for position in the New York area. Must have college degree and 3-5 years experience. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: American or British Girl, 1234 Main St., New York, N.Y. 10001.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

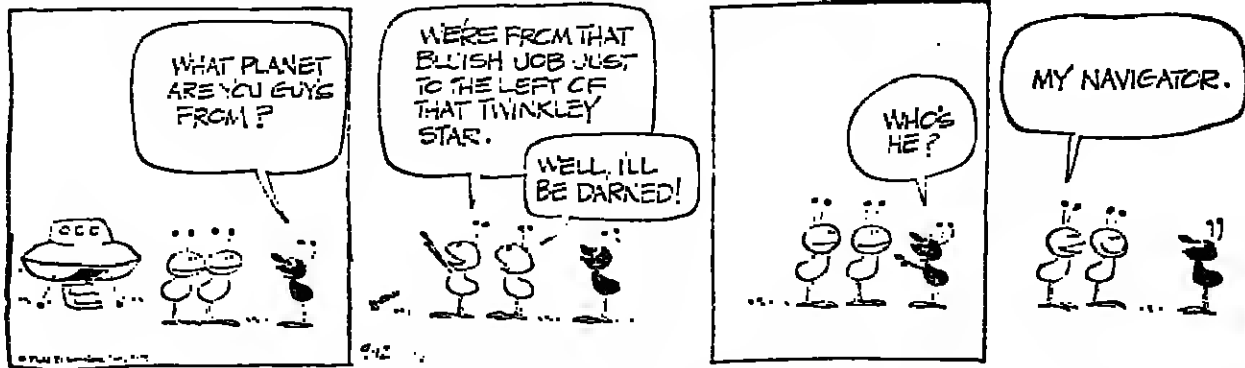
English speaking French Canadian looking for a position in the Montreal area. Must have college degree and 3-5 years experience. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: English speaking French Canadian, 1234 Main St., Montreal, P.Q. H3A 1A1.



PEANUTS



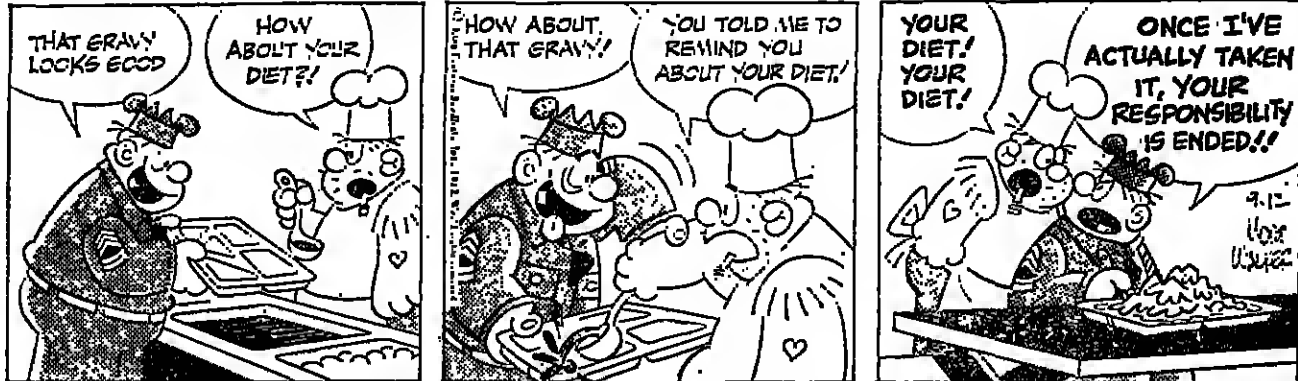
B.C.



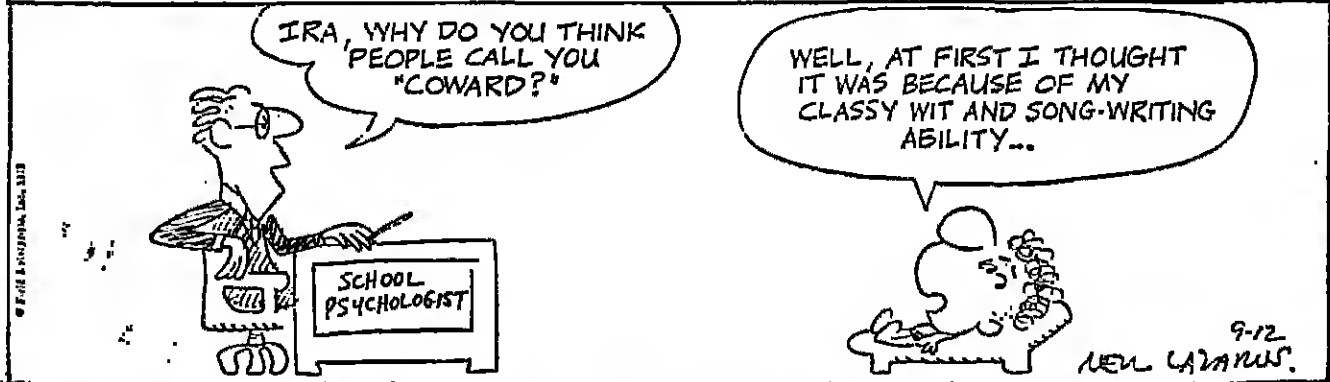
LILLABURNER



BEEBLEBAILEY



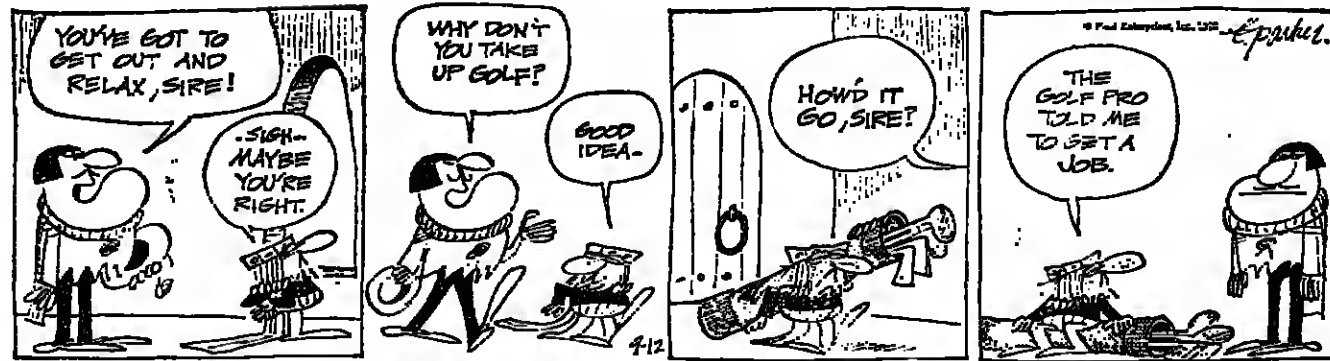
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Few players appreciate that artificial bids can be divided paradoxically into two categories—natural and artificial. A natural-artificial bid is one in which the bidder, coincidentally, has some length and strength in the suit named. In general, this is preferable to the artificial-artificial bid, when the bidder has nothing substantial in the suit he happens to be bidding. This point is important to players who use double-barreled Stayman. In this convention, two diamonds in response to one no-trump promises values for game, and perhaps slam, while two clubs promises nothing in particular and might be made with a very weak hand. Using this device there are many hands on which the responder has a choice: Two diamonds or two clubs. In such cases he should make a natural-artificial bid in the minor in which he has some strength.

NORTH  
♠ K4  
♥ K872  
♦ J65  
♣ A743

EAST (D)  
♠ 875  
♥ 95  
♦ AKQ10  
♣ K105

SOUTH  
♠ AQJ3  
♥ AQJ3  
♦ 8732  
♣ Q6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1NT Pass 2♣  
Pass 2♥ Pass 4♥  
Pass Pass Pass

West led the club nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HALT	ALLS	FLOD
AFAR	NOODLE	ROVE
THE	LAUSHAIR	EVER
SOCIAL	ARGUMENT	
HAIR	BASE	
GREASIS	TEDDER	
SHARD	GIBES	AXO
PIERS	DIARIES	GRIT
ARE	PANDED	IRIES
STROAR	DIJALICE	
BLACKBART	NATHAN	PH
QUST	CRIMEDELTAT	
ANTY	KOLOS	RESH
TEILL	LEIOS	SATS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TCHAB

DIADD

PANNKI

BOUTID

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WITH "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O"

Answer tomorrow: Jumble: MANGE CHICK ORIOLE STANZA

Answer: Could be loose habits in Japan—KIRKONGS

BOOKS

AUGUST 1914

By Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Translated from the Michael Glenny, Farrar Straus & Giroux, 6 (Russian language version: Association Press, 576 pps. Paperbound, \$7.)

Reviewed by Simon Karlinsky (Second in a two-part review.)

IF American critics and readers remain unaware of the innovative aspects of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's style and continue to describe him as an "old-fashioned realist," it is because most available translations of his work have ignored his stylistic complexity or were unable to find adequate English equivalents for his verbal inventiveness. Discussing a pirated German edition of "August 1914" in a recent interview, Solzhenitsyn warned against "stylistic leveling" and "slicing off the verbal contours" when translating his work into another language. With the exception of "One Day," translated by Max Hayward and Ronald Hingley, and of Thomas P. Whitney's version of "The First Circle," leveling and slicing is precisely what Solzhenitsyn's English translators have been doing to his prose, and none of them levels and slices with greater abandon than Michael Glenny, the translator of "Stories and Prose Poems" and now of "August 1914."

Glenny's approach to the problems involved in translating Solzhenitsyn may be demonstrated by citing a passage from the prose poem "Lake Segden" (Solzhenitsyn himself calls these short pieces "tiny stories"). An anonymous but reasonably accurate translation appeared in the Intellectual Digest in April, 1971: "There's the place where one would like to settle forever. There one's soul, trembling like the air, would course between water and sky, and clean, profound thoughts would flow." And here is Glenny's version of the same passage as printed in "Stories and Prose Poems": "Here is somewhere to settle forever, a place where a man could live in harmony with the elements and be inspired." This, in a nutshell, is the manner in which most of "August 1914" has been translated into English.

Long, convoluted sentences are simplified and cut into bite-size chunks; passages of stream-of-consciousness, in which the narration shifts from the third person to first or second are erased by transporting everything into the third person; rapid, staccato, elliptic exclamations are converted into matter-of-fact, smooth, neutral English; and poetic imagery is systematically eliminated or toned-down throughout the text.

Early in the novel, in order to emphasize the excessive care lavished by Irina Tomchak on her greenhouses, Solzhenitsyn speaks of her exotic plants in deliberately human terms: "All these vulnerable residents had to be inspected almost daily, somebody always needed help, they had to be carried in and out in summer, somebody who was in bloom had to be taken to the winter garden, somebody who was

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Musical note
- Improvise
- Boundary
- Dernier
- Lariat
- Valley in Devonshire
- City in Germany
- Revolutionist
- Indian dwelling
- Moving man
- Have (be represented)
- Pronoun
- Hint
- boom
- South Vietnam delta
- Number
- N.Y. stadium
- Slangy negative
- Guthrie
- Ruler
- Eisenhower and others
- Kind of opera
- Home of 56
- Deputy
- Isolate

DOWN

- Alry being
- Pancake cover
- Abbr.
- Proctic word
- Root out
- Moving man
- Pilgrim settler
- Preside at a meeting
- Part of Hispaniola
- Greek dialect
- Time period
- Amphetamines
- Slang
- Swiss sound
- Hosp. aides
- Diving gear
- Favorite of Catherine II
- West Indian dance
- Barracks
- Stun with noise
- Gull family
- Take—it comes
- Quantity of baked goods
- Cling
- Secur
- Spon
- Num
- Prelat
- Virile
- U.S.f
- Let k
- Disch
- Fogo
- Game
- Men c
- horrel
- Bitter
- Whit
- Spool
- Odd
- Cloth
- Brez
- Wolf
- Man
- Chem
- comp
- Ohio
- O'Ne
- other
- Anim
- Chas
- Afure
- Exam
- Fold
- Stam



## Boston Leads AL East by 1 1/2

## Red Sox Beat Indians Twice

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Boston Red Sox continued their drive for the American League East title yesterday with a 4-2 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Curtis tossed a five-hitter and won the second game, 2-0. Boston has now won 14 of its last 17 games and has posted a 46-26 won-lost record since July 1 when it moved to the division lead began.

Despite Boston's triumphs, the race remained tight with 2 1/2 games separating the first-place Red Sox and the fourth-place Yankees, which blanketed the Milwaukee Brewers, 2-0.

Reds 8-2, Giants 7-3

At San Francisco, home runs by Bobby Bonds and Willie McCovey gave San Francisco an 8-2 victory in the second game and a split of a doubleheader with Cincinnati. The Reds won a 13-hit onslaught to win the first game, 8-7.

Padres 1-1, Braves 0-4

Phil Niekro pitched Atlanta to a 4-1 road victory over San Diego in the second game of a doubleheader after the Padres won the opener, 1-0, on Leron Lee's seventh-inning home run.

Dodgers 3, Astros 2

At Los Angeles, Fred Gladding made a wild throw after fielding Steve Garvey's bunt single to enable the deciding run to score as Los Angeles erupted for three runs in the eighth inning to beat Houston, 3-2.

Major League Standings

National			
Eastern Division			
Pittsburgh .....	88	48	9.0
Cincinnati .....	78	58	12.0
New York .....	69	67	11.0
St. Louis .....	64	72	11.0
Philadelphia .....	48	88	3.0
Western Division			
Cincinnati .....	83	53	7.0
Los Angeles .....	73	63	10.0
Atlanta .....	64	72	11.0
New York .....	64	72	11.0
San Francisco .....	68	77	13.0
San Diego .....	51	83	3.0
Sunday's Results			
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3			
Montreal 6, Pittsburgh 2			
New York 3, St. Louis 2			
San Diego 1, 1, Atlanta 6, 4			
Cincinnati 8, 2, San Francisco 7, 8			

St. Louis 1, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, night. St. Louis at Philadelphia, night. St. Louis at Montreal, night.

(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Eastern Division				
Boston	73	60	549	—
Baltimore	73	63	537	1 1/3
Detroit	72	83	533	2
New York	72	64	527	2 1/3
Cleveland	62	73	459	13
Milwaukee	54	82	297	20 1/2
Western Division				
Oakland	78	53	590	—
Chicago	74	59	553	3 1/2
Minnesota	67	66	504	11 1/2
Kansas City	68	87	498	12 1/2
California	83	74	487	18 1/2
Texas	51	84	378	36 1/3
Sunday's Results				
Boxing 5, 2	Cleveland	1	8	

St. Louis 1, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, night. St. Louis at Philadelphia, night. St. Louis at Montreal, night.

(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Chicago at Kansas City, 8 p.m.  
Oakland at Minnesota, 2 p.m.-night.  
(Only games scheduled.)

## U.S. Basketball 'Protest' Awaited By Olympic Panel

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (AP).—The International Olympic Committee today ruled that Russia would

St. Louis 1, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, night. St. Louis at Philadelphia, night. St. Louis at Montreal, night.

(Only games scheduled.)

American League

of the U.S. Olympic Committee, which we should have in writing shortly. However, the next meeting concerning this matter will be in February in Lausanne, Switzerland."

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### U.S. Doesn't Show

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The U.S. basketball team failed to show up for the medal ceremony late last night following their preliminary \$150 loss to Russia.

St. Louis 1, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, night. St. Louis at Philadelphia, night. St. Louis at Montreal, night.

(Only games scheduled.)

American League

ed reception of cheers and boos. When it was announced the United States team was not present, there was a louder chorus of boos and whistles.

**comes a Loser**

**Mime Is in**

St. Louis 1, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, night. St. Louis at Philadelphia, night. St. Louis at Montreal, night.

(Only games scheduled.)

American League

the 100-meter (78) which lasted 10.1 seconds. And there is more.

**Human Affair**

*La liaison pac dangereuse* between all the scenes is Mr. Bip, who in real life portrays French pantomime artist Marcel Marceau. Mr. Bip is Mr. Everyman, the loser with sympathy. He is not Valeri Borsov; he is not a Finnish long-distance runner.

St. Louis 1, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, night. St. Louis at Philadelphia, night. St. Louis at Montreal, night.

(Only games scheduled.)

American League

errors were so unreal that 20 years from now it might be said that they were made up by imaginative movie men.

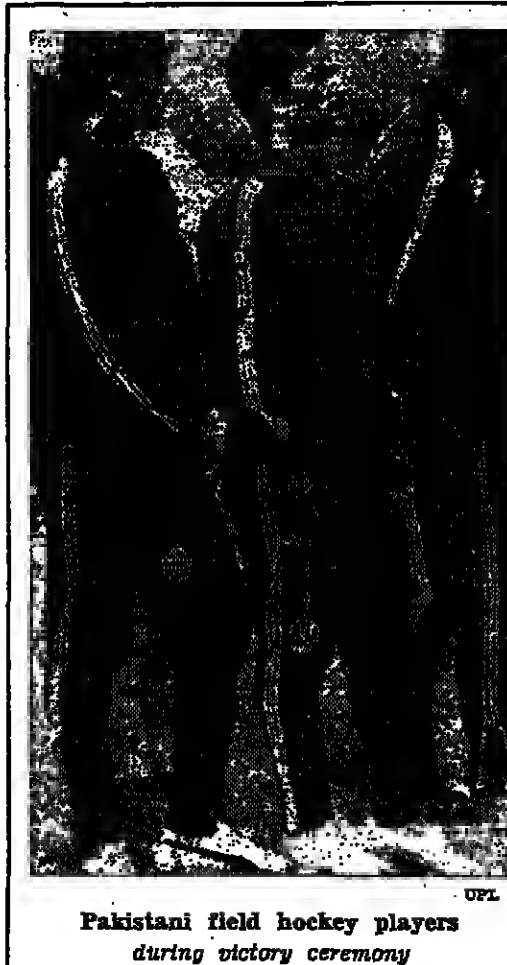
This morning, before changing

St. Louis 1, Braves 0

At Los Angeles, night. St. Louis at Philadelphia, night. St. Louis at Montreal, night.

(Only games scheduled.)

American League



Pakistani field hockey players during victory ceremony

## Olympic Unit Bans 11 Pakistanis After Field Hockey Row

MUNICH, Sept. 11.—The International Olympic Committee today banned 11 Pakistani field hockey players from Olympic competition for life, charging they were disrespectful at the victory ceremony.

Pakistan was suspended from international competition for four years and the National Olympic Committee of Pakistan was held responsible for an attack on a doctor attempting to make post-game doping tests.

Pakistan, the reigning world champion and defending Olympic champion, lost 1-4 to West Germany in a rowdy match followed by an uproar among players and spectators.

The Pakistanis at first refused to accept the silver medals and players accused officials of cheating.

"It was fixed in advance," Pakistani coach Ghulam Chandury was quoted as saying. "Germany had to win."

The I.O.C. Executive Board acted against the Pakistanis after the International Hockey Federation suspended the Pakistan Hockey Federation and announced "grave sanctions" against the Pakistani Olympic team.

After today's ban, Pakistan threatened to quit the federation and form a new world organization. A.R. Mirza, secretary of the Asian Hockey Federation, said, "We are not going to take this dictatorial decision lying down."

He complained about not receiving a hearing and said Pakistan would appeal the suspension.

## Political Overtones Abound

## One of Most Competitive Olympics Ends

By Jesse Abramson

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (NYT).—It was one of the most competitive Olympics, not only because the United States and Russia, which always finish one-two in medals (ever since the Soviet Union joined in 1952) have finished on top again, but because East Germany made a strong challenge to finish a respectable third in the medal standings.

In the measurement sports, world records and Olympic records fell in job lots, newcomers knocked off world champions, individuals and teams won events their countries had not won before.

It was also Mark Spitz's Olympics, with the U.S. swimmer taking seven gold medals (four solo, three relay) with a world record for every gold.

In track, Uganda's John Akii-Busa's world-record 47.8 in the 400-meter hurdles was an outstanding performance, and Munich-born Frank Shorter's marathon triumph for the United States, and Lasse

Viren's 5,000 meters and 10,000 meters golds for Finland, the first such double since Hannes Kolehmainen won the first races at the distances in 1912, were memorable.

Russia won the most gold medals, with 50, and the most medals, with 99, to the U.S. totals of 33 golds and 94 total medals. It is the most gold Russia has won, bettering its high of 43 in Rome, and bettering the U.S. high of the last six Olympics—45 in Mexico.

Much of the Russian gold came in wrestling (9) gymnastics (6) and canoeing (6). There were disappointments for Russia, too, as Russian weightlifters were sent home in disgrace for losing the lifting honors to Bulgaria.

The U.S. total of six victories in men's track was an all-time low, two under the low at Amsterdam in 1928. However, although the U.S. trackmen were tied in triumph by Russia with six each, the United States won

the West Germans had invested six years and \$700 million in the enterprise, yet even so, many felt dismay and shame when the U.S. was promptly ousted, it was reported that Willi Daume, president of the German Olympic Committee, who had said he could not recommend resumption, purposefully stayed away from the 45-minute meeting where it was decided to carry on.

Not everybody displayed a similar sense of delicacy. Brundage's speech at the memorial service for the slain Israelis was the last of any consequence that he will make as president of the I.O.C. In the very first sentence, he referred to the blood-letting as a "distasteful, but peaceful Olympic predicament." It wasn't just plain, cold-blooded murder. It was a slaughter that set the women's 110-meter hurdler back a full 24 hours.

Repelled Further

For some honest sports fans here, children's games lost all their appeal last Tuesday. They found it hard to watch as the splitters fun proceeded and when they did watch, what they saw repelled them further.

They saw, among other things, the summary banishment of two quarter-masters without the presence of a hearing, without the courtesy of prior notice to

U.S. runners Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett, gold and silver medalists, respectively, in the 400 meters, were banned for life from the Olympics for what the I.O.C. thought was inappropriate behavior during the victory ceremony, and the Pakistani field hockey team suffered the same fate after a ruckus during and after the loss of the final to West Germany.

"What happened here must teach us a lesson," said Patricia McCormack, a two-time Olympic diving champion. "It will shake us up as never before. We must restructure our USOC and our thinking."

"We now know we made a mistake in scheduling our track tryouts seven weeks before the Games and scheduling pre-Olympic meets in Europe," said Bob Chagnick, U.S. Olympic track chairman. "While we were winning it seemed the right policy, now we must re-think the entire procedure."

There were more events (185) in more sports (22) involving more athletes (4,500) from more nations (122) than ever before, in this the biggest Olympics ever.

Yugoslavs Win Handball

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Yugoslavs scored four goals in the first six minutes last night and went on to a 21-10 victory over the Germans to win the Olympic handball gold medal.

The University of Los Angeles, with untied quarterback Mark Harmon directing the offense, upset Nebraska, 20-17, Saturday night on a 29-yard field goal by a Mexican-born soccer-style kicker, Eren Herrera, with 23 seconds remaining. Nebraska's coach Bob Devaney knew the Cornhuskers "would have to lose sometime," but he didn't expect the 23-game winning streak would be stopped by an unranked team.

Harmon, son of former Michigan All-American Tom Harmon, showed surprising cool in his first varsity game as he scored on a 2-yard run and threw a 46-yard scoring pass to Brad Lyman. But what else can you expect from the son of a man who once parachuted from a disabled bomber over the jungles of South America and made his way back.

UCLA scored first on Herrera's 27-yard field goal and then the Harmon-to-Lyman toss. Nebraska tied it at 10-10 on Rich Senger's 29-yard field goal and Johnny Rodgers' 11-yard run. The Bruins regained the lead on Harmon's short scamper, but Nebraska deadlocked the score again on a 44-yard scoring strike from sophomore quarterback Dave Harmon to Jerry List. Herrera untied the knot with his game-winning kick.

Southern California, slumping to a 6-4-1 won-lost-tied season last year after several years among the elite, pulled another major upset on the first weekend of the season when the Trojans, ranked No. 8 in the preseason ratings, stunned fifth-ranked Arkansas, 31-10, Saturday night.

Mike Rae, a senior quarterback who played behind Jimmy Jones the last two seasons, sparked the Trojan victory with a 5-yard scoring run, a 28-yard field goal and 18 pass completions in 24 attempts for 280 yards.

Joe Ferguson, Arkansas' highly touted quarterback, couldn't match Rae's statistics, although he did complete 19 of 35 passes.

At Houston, Ward Walsh scored on a 11-yard run with less than a minute remaining to give Houston a 14-14 tie with New Orleans.

Offs 14, Saints 14

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## Olympic Flame Snuffed Out The Gasman Cometh To a Bitter Carnival

By Red Smith

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (NYT).—So, now the gasman cometh, to take the last 10 panning off of the meter and turn off the Olympic flame. In Israel there is a week of national mourning.

From Syrian and Lebanese villages rises the smoke of vengeful bombs. In the Olympic Stadium tonight the hand serenaded Avery Brundage. Six days too late, the Games of the 20th Olympiad are over.

It was a close, the happy Games, the *Freundschaftsspiel* that became a carnival of blood and bitterness.

Should there be a 21st Olympiad? Should Montreal try to do it all over again four years hence? Not, it says here, unless there is a thorough house-cleaning first. The world cannot afford to trust another undertaking of such magnitude to the club of atrophied egotists who made a mockery of the Olympic ideal.

The Olympics may or may not have outgrown their swastika, but the International Olympic Committee as now constituted has truly outlived its time. If the Games are to continue, then the self-perpetuating oligarchy that calls all the shots must be replaced from the top down by younger men in touch with the world around them.

Incredible Insensitivity

The Olympics have been described as always without reason, as an orgy of nationalism that exacerbates international relations, but that wasn't the cause of the ghastly violence here. The IOC nabobs cannot be blamed for the loss of 17 lives.

But the incredible insensitivity with which they reacted to murder should disqualify them permanently from further participation in sports. The body count was hardly completed when they raised the rallying cry: On with the dance!

The West Germans had invested six years and \$700 million in the enterprise, yet even so, many felt dismay and shame when the U.S. was promptly ousted, it was reported that Willi Daume, president of the German Olympic Committee, who had said he could not recommend resumption, purposefully stayed away from the 45-minute meeting where it was decided to carry on.

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